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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1876. NO. 157.

*The Daily and Weekly Commercial—*
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## FIRST EDITION.

### HARRISBURG.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

### Sergeant-At-Arms of the Senate Libeling Senators.

### County Salary Bill Passed by the House.

### A BATCH OF BILLS DEFEATED.

### General Appropriation Bill Again Reported.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 8, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Anderson presented a bill regulating savings banks.

Mr. Smith offered a bill to pay the expenses of the Governor's inauguration. The sum appropriated was left blank.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, had read an article from the Scranton *Free Press*, published by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, accusing him and Mr. Wilson, of Susquehanna, of being corruptly influenced to oppose trades' union bills.

Mr. Herr offered a resolution for a committee of investigation. Leading Senators insisted that no vindication was necessary, and bore high testimony to the character of the two Senators. The resolution was withdrawn. The following bills were passed:

Repealing the act relative to the fees of the District Attorney of Washington county.

To provide for the current expenses of the Board of Public Charties.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the county salary bill.

The two following bills, having been made the special order of the session, were on final passage:

Act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases. Messrs. Braggins and Bennett spoke in favor. The vote on final passage was—yeas 22, nays 21. The bill, not receiving the constitutional majority, was defeated.

Act for the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals. Defeated—yeas 15, nays 26.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Reighard, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the General Appropriation bill to the House, amended so as to fix the legislative expenses at $375,000. This is on the basis of $1,000 each to the members for a session of one hundred days. This action seems to be an indication that the present session will end not later than the middle of April, which is undoubtedly the intention of the Democratic leaders, provided the more important bills pending are in condition to admit of it.

Senate bill No. 79 (the County Salary bill) passed finally unanimously.

The following were defeated on second reading:

Regulating procedure for violation of ordinances of cities of the first class.

Enlarging the powers of courts of equity throughout the State in cases of partition.

Act in regard to the boundary monuments on the line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York, with an appropriation for the expenses of the same.

To provide for the submission to the voters of this Commonwealth a proposition for the removal of the Capitol of the State to the city of Philadelphia.

Supplement to the act to incorporate the city of Carbondale, repealing that part of the eighth section of the act approved the sixth day of May, A. D. 1852, fixing the amount to be paid by the city of Carbondale in lieu of county taxes.

Bill No. 165, making an appropriation to entitled "A supplement to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries," &c, approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1872, as to the boroughs of Mt. Washington and Union, passed second reading.

Mr. Talley introduced a bill authorizing committees appointed by the different Women's Christian Associations of the Commonwealth to visit prisons for the purpose of conversing with female prisoners on the subject of morality and religion.

*Bills on Second Reading*—Act to prevent fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers, inn keepers and boarding-house keepers. Passed.

Act to compel the appointment of deputy sheriffs in the Commonwealth and restrict as fixed by the Constitution. The vote by which this bill was defeated, was reconsidered and action on the bill postponed for the present.

Acts for the more convenient dispatch of public business in courts of the Commonwealth. Not agreed to.

Act repealing the act relative to fees of the District Attorney of Northampton county. Passed.

Further supplement to the act to provide for the admission of certain classes of the insane into hospitals for the insane in the Commonwealth and their discharge therefrom. Passed.

Act empowering councils of boroughs in the Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinance the salary to be paid out of the borough treasury to Burgesses respectively, in lieu of all fees, fines and costs, the manner in which salaries shall be paid, directing all fines and costs to be paid into the borough treasury. Passed.

Act creating and defining the duties and powers of recorders of cities of the third class which accept the provisions of this act. Amended so as to refer to cities of the fourth class. Passed.

Senate bill 79, giving salaries, instead of fees, to county officers of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hahn alleged that there was an error in printing the bill, making the district attorney's salary $15,000 annually, when it should read but $10,000. Referred to conference committee of the Senate and House.

Mr. Everhart offered a resolution of condolence in regard to the death of J. H. Lawlins, late member of the House from Clair county. Impressive and fitting remarks on his many virtues and memory were made by Messrs. Jackson, Hahn, Parker and Allen, after which Mr. Talley moved that, out of respect to the deceased, the House do now adjourn. Agreed to. Adjourned.

The House met at seven-thirty, in special session, to consider on second reading the bill fixing the compensation of county officers in counties containing less than 70,000 inhabitants, providing for the payment of all fees received by them into the county treasury. After considerable debate and numerous amendments the bill passed second reading.

Adjourned.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 7, 1876.

The Senate was flooded to-day with petitions from various parts of the State to limit the compensation of all county officers throughout the Commonwealth to are paid by fees to a salary of $2,000 year, the surplus over that amount to into the county treasuries.

The principle here aimed at, that all nty officers should be salaried and that fees should go into the public funds is, my judgment, a correct one; and the Constitutional Convention was right in king it general, when it confined itself making it imperative only in counties taining over 150,000 inhabitants. But attempt to limit salaries to so parsimonus a sum as $2,000 is a mistaken one, based upon a wrong conception. If term of county officers were a continuone, that sum might be an appropria- a the correct standard; but as that n is limited to three years, it cannot be ected that men will give up their regubusiness for a temporary place at a r a rate of compensation. The consence of such a system would be to drive npetent men from the competition for nty offices.

ut, no matter how the signers to such tion may flatter themselves to the con- y, there is no prospect of the success ny bill of the kind. The Constitution es it the duty of the Legislature to enact law for the three largest counties of State, to fix the compensation of county officers by salaries instead of fees; yet, ough the Constitution is now in its d year, no bill of the kind has yet been e a law, and it is extremely probable, n present appearances, that none will assed by this Legislature. If, then, a stitutional requirement is of no avail that direction, what possible effect can expected from a mere change of petion which go into the pigeon holes in the scribing Clerk's room, never again to the light of day?

he House devoted the day to discussing voting on bills on third reading, and may be said to be the first real day's k it has done. The public indignation slowness has at last driven it to doing something; and it is to be ed that, now they have found out how o it, they will go on and work up the ness before the House so as to be able djourn about the first week in April.

esterday, two of the Democratic leadn the House offered resolutions that *Legislature would go in a body on* 16th, to participate in the opening monies of the Centennial Exhibition. plan of those who pressed these reso- ns is to make this Centennial opening xcuse for remaining in session until May 10th, and so get in a valid claim to pay for 150 days at ten dollars a day; but, fortunately, the majority had sense enough not to fall into such a trap, and the resolutions were sent to one of the standing committees.

There are two bills which come up at every session, and give more bother than almost any other. The first of these is a law for the protection of game and game fish, and the other is a bill to authorize the formation of banks and banking corporations. The first bill fixes the times and methods for hunting, and for catching fish. The sporting men of the State ask for it, but the misfortune is that no two of them can agree upon the details. One wants to catch trout in April and another thinks that too soon. One class of deer hunters wants to commence hunting in December and a second class in January, and so on, *ad infinitum* as well as *ad nauseam*.

The Bank bill consists of thirty-two sections, and is generally approved by all in its main features, but the question of whether banks chartered under it shall be allowed to pay interest on deposits is the rock on which its friends split. Some want to prevent the payment of interest, and others want to permit it, and the prospect is that, as neither set will yield, the bill will finally fall.

Both these bills were up in the Senate to-day, and were duly wrangled over with no definite result. The Game bill, in some shape, will probably pass; but the fate of the other is dubious. SPECIAL.

## XLIV. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, presented a petition, signed by over 16,000 persons, in regard to secret societies. The petitioners declare their opposition to all secret organizations, and ask Congress to withdraw the charter granted to the Masonic Hall association, of the District of Columbia, and that a law be passed making it unlawful to appoint any person to office under the Government who is a member of a secret organization, and also that members of such associations may be challenged as jurors. Referred. Mr. CAMERON, in presenting the petition, said he had been informed that the petitioners were residents of every State and Territory in the United States, and he asked that the petition be read and printed in the record. So ordered.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to approve certain bills incurred by the direct tax commissioners. Referred.

After the expiration of the morning hour, the CHAIR laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback, as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. HITCHCOCK moved to lay aside unfinished business and proceed to consider the bill for the admission of New Mexico. Rejected—ayes 21, nays 39.

Mr. WEST then spoke in favor of the admission of Pinchback.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted a concurrent resolution instructing the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to adjourn their respective Houses *sine die* on the first of May, 1876, at noon. Mr. WRIGHT said he hoped fervently state that he offered this resolution without consultation with any one. He believed Congress could get through with all business and adjourn by that date. He asked that the resolution be printed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It was the usual to refer such resolutions to that committee. Agreed to.

The debate was lengthy and participated in by Messrs. Logan, Harvey and Morton, who favored the resolution, and Messrs. Pinchback, Messrs. Paddock, Morrill, of Vermont, and Edmunds, who opposed it. The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," so that the resolution should read, "Resolved, that La. S. Pinchback be not admitted as a Senator from Louisiana, for the term of six years beginning March 4th, 1873," it was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 29, as follows:

| YEAS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bayard, | Johnston, | Norwood, | |
| Bogy, | Jones, Fla., | Paddock, | |
| Boreman, | Kelly, | Randolph, | |
| Cockerell, | Kernan, | Ransom, | |
| Davis, | Key, | Saulsbury, | |
| Davis, | McCreery, | Stevenson, | |
| Dennis, | McDonald, | Thurman, | |
| Eaton, | Maxey, | Wallace, | |
| Eaton, | Merriman, | Whyte, | |
| English, | Morrill, Me., | Withers—32. | |
| Gordon, | Morrill, Vt., | | |
| NAYS. | | | |
| Allison, | Frelinghuysen, | Mitchell, | |
| Anthony, | Hamilton, | Morton, | |
| Bontwell, | Hamlin, | Patterson, | |
| Burnside, | Harvey, | Sargent, | |
| Cameron, Pa., | Hitchcock, | Sharon, | |
| Conkling, | Howe, | Sherman, | |
| Conover, | Ingalls, | Spencer, | |
| Cragin, | Jones, Nev., | West, | |
| Harvey, | Logan, | Windom—29. | |
| Ferry, | McMillan, | | |

Messrs. Bogy, Booth, Wadleigh, Goldthwaite and Dawes, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Alcorn, Chandler, Clayton, of Wisconsin, Clayton and Wright, who would have voted in the negative. Those not voting were Messrs. Burnside and Robertson.

The question then being on the resolution as amended, it was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 29, the yeas and nays being taken and recorded as above.

While the vote was being taken, Pinchback was on the floor of the Senate, and stood near the entrance door of the Democratic side. As the roll call proceeded he manifested some nervousness and soon after the vote was announced left the Chamber.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, took up the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union, so that, if passed come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following committee on matters connected with the so-called whisky frauds and the Attorney General's office: Mr. Knott, Chairman; Messrs. Harris, of Virginia, Glover, Cochran, McMahon, McCrary and Platt. Mr. Knott, Chairman; Messrs. Harris, of Virginia, Glover, Cochran, McMahon, McCrary and Platted. On request of Mr. Harris, he was excused, and the Speaker said he would appoint another member in his place during the day.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, and made a statement as to the reductions proposed in it. The estimates from the departments for the fiscal year ending June 30 next amounted to $30,776,306. The appropriations for the same bill last session were $18,734,098, and the appropriations reported in the bill now are $18,595,260, so that it was a reduction of about eight million on the estimates and a reduction of about six million on the bill as it passed last session; that, the committee had laid in this bill the foundation for further reductions to the amount of five millions more. The Committee recommended the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which would affect a direct reduction of one million in the Indian Appropriation bill, and the consolidation of the Signal Service, thus saving that it would effect a reduction of $3,500,000 more in the army appropriation bill. The committee had also recommended the abolition of fifty-three special agents of customs, because they were believed to be utterly inefficient on unnecessary, and would admit amendments to be offered by the chairman of the committee of the whole, should it be recommitted to said committee, with power to take further proofs, to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess of the House and to report at any time.

Your committee, impressed with the importance of securing the fullest indemnity to such witnesses as may be required to testify in behalf of the Government before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, or before the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, would also recommend the immediate passage of the accompanying bill, entitled "A bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases." They would further recommend that the accompanying bill, entitled "A bill in relation to witnesses," be introduced, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary with leave to report thereon at any time.

The following are the bills presented by Mr. KNOTT: "A bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases."

*"Be it enacted*, That when any person shall be required to testify, against his protest, before either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, or the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and shall so testify under protest, he shall not hereafter be held to answer criminally in any court of justice or subject to any penalty or forfeiture on account of any act concerning which he shall be so required to testify; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to relieve any person from liability to impeachment."

*Be it enacted*, That every person who shall wilfully absent himself or absent himself from the United States, or being absent, shall wilfully remain absent, or shall flee, or attempt to do so, for the purpose and with the intent to escape the service of any lawful writ or process requiring him to appear and testify, or give evidence or to become a witness, shall be deemed guilty of crime and punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both of said punishments. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt any such person from lawful punishment as for a contempt.

Mr. KNOTT proceeded to address the House on the subject. He said that the testimony of Marsh had disclosed such infamous crimes and misdemeanors on the part of the late Secretary of War as had caused every honest American to hang his head with shame and ignominy. The committee had proceeded to discharge its duty, but had no sooner completed it than the committee was confronted with the fact that Marsh had fled beyond the jurisdiction of the Government. He would not undertake to say what was the immediate cause of Marsh's prompt flight; he would say, however, that, having testified before the committee and having given no indication of a contempt of the House, if was beyond the power of the committee, or of the House, to have ordered him into custody, or to have restrained in any manner of his liberty without having been guilty of almost as great an outrage as that charged on the Secretary of War. Marsh, however, might have been taken into custody in pursuance of law by another department of the Government. He [Knott] did not insinuate that the distinguished head of the Department of Justice, or the chief District Attorney, was not aware of the proper mode and manner of securing Marsh's retention. There was but one method now by which Marsh could be brought back; and that method was an infallible one. It was in the power of no man to flee from Marsh in Washington City in forty-eight hours. It was a simple plan, and one known to the legal profession from the earliest days of our jurisprudence. If the President of the United States really, honestly and sincerely desired the impeachment, indictment and punishment of the late Secretary of War, whose enormous crimes had disgraced his own administration, and had caused every American cheek to mantle with shame, and that he [Knott] did not to give assurance to the witness Marsh that, if he would come before the tribunals and tell the truth, the full force of the Executive power would be brought to bear to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in cases.

Mr. KASSON appealed to Mr. Knott not to insist upon the previous question, but to allow some discussion.

Mr. BLAINE—There have been two speeches made on the opposite side of the House. I demand the "previous question" on the pending resolution.

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*Be it enacted*, That every person who shall wilfully absent himself or absent himself from the United States, or being absent, shall wilfully remain absent, or shall flee, or attempt to do so, for the purpose and with the intent to escape the service of any lawful writ or process requiring him to appear and testify, or give evidence or to become a witness, shall be deemed guilty of crime and punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both of said punishments. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt any such person from lawful punishment as for a contempt

# The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

IT IS almost as difficult to make a good Republican out of a poor Democrat as to fashion a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

A CONVENTION of bolting Democratic "greenbackers" will be held in Connecticut to-day to nominate a State ticket. The platform will embrace a plank excommunicating the immediate resumption element of the party.

IF MR. CLYMER and his fellows think the people of this country propose to submit to have Democratic tricksters choose who shall be prosecuted and who shall be protected, they will find themselves mightily mistaken, soon.

SIFTED down, the fulminations of the Democratic leaders against the Republican party amount simply to the audacious assertion that none can be properly intrusted with the destinies of the country except those who did their level best to destroy it.

THE Republican Legislature of Iowa will soon give expression to its views regarding the BELKNAP malversation, in a series of resolutions which are now in the hands of a committee. They will demand that he be held to rigid accountability for his acts.

IN CASE JERRY BLACK should not get the Democratic nomination for President, an Eastern Democratic paper proposes HEISTER CLYMER for Vice President. It's connivance at the escape of MARSH, the principal witness against BELKNAP, so as to prevent BELKNAP'S conviction, will prove a fair offset, in Democratic estimation, to the retention of BLACK as BELKNAP'S counsel.

THE *Post* has now a new and a very strong argument in favor of JERRY BLACK as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He has been retained as the leading counsel for the defense of BELKNAP. The mallard thieves all turn to BLACK as their sure refuge in time of legal need; and that consideration should certainly secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Let the *Post* feel encouraged to persevere in his advocacy.

HERE is another precious illustration of the workings of Democratic "reform." The case of GEORGE LORD, one of the Democratic New York canal contractors charged with robbing the State, was put down for trial at the March term. It has now been put over until the November term, and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* distinctly charges that it was thus postponed until after the election with the direct connivance and consent of Governor TILDEN, the bargain being that he was to have a united delegation to the National Democratic Convention. The *Advertiser* says: "If a committee of the Legislature choose to investigate this matter, we promise it the names and the evidence unless the parties perjure themselves."

IT IS a pity, for the sake of the Democrats, that the Constitution prohibits the selection of both President and Vice President from the same State; as otherwise they could form an excellent Presidential team out of JERRY BLACK and CLYMER. The former, fresh from the prosecution of the $400,000 CHORPENNING claim, has been retained as the leading counsel for BELKNAP, and the latter permitted the escape to Canada of the principal witness against BLACK'S client. Such an excellent combination would greatly adorn the Democratic reform banner, and enable the party to make its fight against corruption in high places. As it is, it can take but one of them, and we second the *Post's* nomination of BLACK. After he has got through defending BELKNAP and CHORPENNING, he can turn his hand, with newly acquired dexterity, to the defense of the greatest criminal of the age, the Democratic party. CLYMER can wait his turn, and meantime can occupy himself in devising new methods of escape for BELKNAP, his college messmate and chum.

BELKNAP is not the first Cabinet Secretary indicted for fraud. The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia actually indicted FLOYD, one of BUCHANAN'S Secretaries, for stealing $870,000 in bonds from the Interior Department, in the winter of 1860, and he never put in an appearance for trial. He stole the property of the Government, and then stole away himself. The Democratic party never condemned or disowned him; and after stealing nearly all the munitions of war in the Northern arsenals prior to the outbreak of the war in 1861, and transferring them to the South, he naturally followed JOHN B. FLOYD to take part in the great Democratic Rebellion. He never lost his place in the Democratic party on account of his thefts, and if he were still living would be as welcome as the flowers of May among his old political associates. He was the first Cabinet officer indicted for theft; but he was not indicted under Democratic rule. His party friends would never have put him to a moment's inconvenience for an offense so trifling in Democratic estimation when committed by a Democrat.

BELKNAP, it now seems, is not now and never was a Republican. He was a Democrat from the start, and has continued one to the end. He therefore naturally turns for his own party for help in the hour of his detection, and hence employs JERRY BLACK, a Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination, as his counselor and advocate. Birds of a feather flock together, and like clings unto like by a rule as true as the law of gravitation.

If it is asked how a Democrat came to find a place in GRANT'S Cabinet, we answer that that, like *Dundreary's* conundrums, is what no man can find out. The rule by which the President selected his advisors has never been discovered or made known. His Cabinet has all along resembled the human form, in that it was fearfully and wonderfully made; and if any one can tell why STEWART and BOBIE and AKERMAN were chosen, he may be able to explain why BELKNAP was added to the list of unexplainable Cabinet officers, but not otherwise. It is certain, no matter how the fact may be explained, that BELKNAP is and has all along been a Democrat, and has found his fit defender in a Democratic aspirant to the Presidency.

THE twenty-ninth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, presented at the meeting of the stockholders on Monday, and printed in yesterday's issue of this paper, is probably the most satisfactory that has ever been published. Taking into consideration the various adverse circumstances of the past year, the financial exhibit is a remarkable one. The gross earnings of the main line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, including its leased lines, was $24,464,404 38, while the working expenses were $21,004,481 31, making the net gross earnings for 1875, $13,369,643 07. The gross earnings of all the lines east and west of Pittsburgh, operated by the company during the same period, were $58,096,865 91, the working expenses $36,574,140 96, and the net earnings $21,522,724 95. The company closed the year free from all floating debt, paid all dividends, interest and rentals, carried over two-and-a-quarter million dollars to its profit and loss account, and has a cash balance in hand of nearly five million dollars. The report reads almost like an epic. Indeed, it is an epic of splendid industrio-commercial progression, and of conquering intellectual enterprise.

Two important inventions connected with the important art of printing have just been perfected—one in England and one in this country—which almost bid fair to be worthy of being recorded along with the triumphs of GUTENBERG and FAUST. The first is a machine for printing illustrated journals. It is on the cylinder principle, electro plates being curved in order to fit them to the drums or "turtles," so that the machine will be enabled to print almost as many impressions of engravings per hour as the inventor has hitherto printed impressions from mere type. It is expected that the introduction of the machine will entirely revolutionize the process of what is known as block printing. The second is a machine by which molten lead is instantly converted into type and arranged for the press. It consists principally of a revolving iron cylinder, described as somewhat resembling a good sized garden roller, with a small bank of finger keys on top, while behind and almost concealed from view is a small tank of molten lead, heated by a gas burner beneath. The result is a stream of type pushed out steadily from one side, every letter perfect and exactly corresponding in its arrangement with the copy followed by the operator, ready for an impression in ink. The machine is said to occupy no more space than an ordinary compositor's stand, and to require no other supervision than that afforded by the compositor, who indicates the letters to be made and set, by simply touching a key. The types made are in all respects identical with those now in use; and the machine, it is claimed, is capable of doing its work with such speed that the type are made and set at one-half the cost of the method now in use, while the matter printed is better than the present printing, because the impression is from entirely new type. When the type has been once used, either for the press or for stereotyping, it may be remelted and used with less expenditure, either of time or money, than would be required to distribute and set it again. The attempt to pick up type by machinery, so long persisted in, has been abandoned as impracticable, chiefly because type could not be made so durable as to withstand the constant and repeated handling by metallic substitutes for fingers. Another essential feature is that the machine, being wholly automatic, casts and dresses the type, making it in all respects equal to that in ordinary use. It also places the type in position, so that it is ready to go on the press without further manipulation. The expensive fonts now in use are done away with by the new method. It is contemplated to engage without delay in the manufacture of these machines, whose average cost is estimated at about $500 each. The invention is declared at the United States Patent Office to be one of the most important of late years.

## A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

Not to put too fine a point upon the matter, the *Post*, in declaring that "during a period of more than half a century, while the Democratic party administered the affairs of Government," there were no corruptionists among its Cabinet dignitaries or subordinate appointees, asserts an unblushing falsehood. A correspondent of the Washington *Star*, whose experience in public life extends back over a period of a quarter of a century, gives the following interesting reminiscence of the "good old Democratic days," beginning, a little out of the regular historic order, in 1850, when the notorious "GALPHIN swindle" shocked the country:

General Zachary Taylor was President; Governor Geo. W. Crawford Secretary of War. Geo. Galphin, the original claimant, had been dead seventy years; he died in 1780. Prior to 1775 he had been a *licensed trader* among the Georgia Cherokee and Creek Indians, who were indebted to him for goods, and his original claim was against Great Britain; but under subsequent treaties and acts the claim was presented by Galphin's heirs to the United States for adjustment.

It had again and again been rejected, but a law for its settlement was finally passed in 1849. Governor Crawford, before becoming Secretary of War, had been sixteen years acting—since 1833—as representative and agent for the heirs; and it was charged that he had sought a place in Taylor's Cabinet as a means of influencing the adjustment of the claim. This principal for $33,518 97 was paid, under the law of 1849, by Polk's administration; and the interest for seventy-three years, three months and twelve days, amounting to the enormous sum of $191,352 87—nearly five times the original claim—was paid by the Secretary of the Treasury under Taylor.

Elisha Whittlesey—the "old watch dog of the Treasury"—as Comptroller, pronounced against the original claim as well as against the interest. Nevertheless the interest was allowed by Secretary Meredith, under an opinion of Attorney General Reverdy Johnson, and with the knowledge and approval of President Taylor, after being apprised by Secretary Crawford of an interest in the claim.

Secretary Crawford received of the principal, as his fee, $21,401 38½, and of the amount of interest, $94,176 44—in all $115,176 42½. An investigation was had by the House, but Secretary Crawford *froze* to the money and resigned. There was no impeachment.

General Lewis Cass, after General Jackson, was the great "Thunderer" of the party. Under Jackson, Cass was Secretary of War. Cass' collection, as extra allowances, illegally, of $68,000, and his organization of a company of speculators in Western lands, are notorious. As Secretary of War, Cass had advantages which no mere citizen could have. He had opportunities of securing for his company a monopoly of the most choice tracts of land; to learn when they would be put on the market; to secure them, then to raise their price, and to sell them to purchasers forced to buy. It is well known that in Western land speculations Cass amassed his ample fortune.

Now, Mr. Belknap speculated in Indians' licenses, by which the soldier was swindled; Cass in land by which the adventurous and hardy emigrant was plundered. Grant Jackson quite recently made Cass Minister to France. The Democracy made him first Senator of the United States, next nominated him as their candidate for the Presidency, and then made him Secretary of State. Under the Democracy Belknap would be in the direct line of promotion.

Col. Richard M. Johnson (the slayer of Tecumseh, and a Democratic Senator of the United States, under General Jackson, the "great Cabinet participator," and confidential friend), was, during Martin Van Buren's administration, Democratic Vice President; a leader of the Democracy. He as Vice President also had his little speculation—in a claim of Capt. Buckner's for removing the Chickasaw Indians. Says the report of the House committee which, in 1862, investigated the matter:

"The whole amount thus paid to Capt. Buckner was $146,295 50; of this amount, the sum of $57,749 was, beyond doubt, improperly paid. If the committee have been correct in the view they have taken of this case, the Chickasaw fund has sustained a loss of $122,245 50, attributable to the want of prudent economy and faithfulness on the part of those connected with its disbursement, and the accounting officers."

Col. Johnson was "*the only man*" who prosecuted the claim before the Department; that while Vice President. He at first demanded that "Buckner purchase for him a farm in Arkansas, and some negroes, provided he got the money." Buckner declined. But while the two were riding to the department the day the "$57,749 was improperly paid," Buckner agreed to *lend* Johnson $18,000. The requisition was obtained and paid, and the Democratic Vice President got the $18,000. Were the Democracy shocked at this exposure? No; but in 1848 they voted Col. Johnson $10,000 in payment of an old Indian claim.

In 1834, W. P. Harris, a receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Miss., was followed by his Democratic Representative in Congress (John F. H. Claiborne) as "one of the main pillars of the Democratic cause," "of difficult and deserved popularity," as "one of the earliest and most distinguished friends of the (Jackson) administration in Mississippi," as one whose "family and connections are extremely influential," and who are "all co-operating with us in the arduous struggle" against the enemies of Democracy—was known to be a defaulter. Was he removed or punished?

In March, 1834, the Secretary of the Treasury complained of his conduct; in August, 1835, he threatened his removal, but the reasons assigned in the above indorsement forbade it; and in August, 1836, his W. P. Harris—this "pillar of Democracy"—wrote to President Jackson, resigning his office, and nominated as his "successor Col. Gordon D. Boyd, of the same county," another "main pillar of Democracy" indorsed by Harris as one who had "been for years a prominent member of our [the Mississippi] Legislature," as "an ardent supporter of your [General Jackson's] administration," and as "an unyielding advocate of the principles of Democracy."

"Col. Gordon D. Boyd, of Attala county," was accordingly appointed, and Secretary Woodbury quietly entered the following on the books of the Treasury: "*Balance due from* Mr. Harris, $109,178 08."

Only five months later the Secretary was forced to open a similar correspondence with Colonel Gordon D. Boyd. He had early fell into the "footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." In June, 1837, Secretary Woodbury appointed Mr. Garesche to examine the affairs of the Columbus office, and he reported Colonel Boyd a defaulter to the amount of $50,000. Was Boyd removed? Were the Democracy indignant? Were they shocked or outraged at the conduct of this "main pillar of Democracy?" Mr. Garesche, in his report, says to the Secretary:

"The man (Colonel Gordon D. Boyd) seems really *penitent*, and I am inclined to think will do. His friends that *I have met*, and has been led away from duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain looseness in the code of morality which here does not rise to so limited a circle as it does with us at home. *Another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two.* You will not, therefore, be surprised if I recommend his being retained in preference to another appointment; for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to speculate any more."

And so it was decreed. In the October following, the "really penitent" and "honest" Boyd was allowed to resign, and the Secretary, as in the case of Harris, entered on his books: "*G. B. Boyd is indebted $50,037 39 as per last statement at the Treasury.*"

No foolish outcry on the part of the Democracy—no silly waste of indignation—no demand either by General Jackson or Martin Van Buren that "no guilty man escaped."

And the "honesty"—the "penitence"—of Boyd may be realized from the following, from the *Louisville Journal* of the time:

"ANOTHER SUB-TREASURER—A Mr. Gordon D. Boyd, some time ago, was appointed a receiver at one of the Mississippi land offices. Shortly afterwards he proved to be a defaulter to the amount of $50,000. The promulgation of the fact did not at all abash him. He immediately betook himself to the stump for the vindication of his character. 'I did appropriate the money to my own use,' exclaimed he, 'and I expected to be able to repay it, but my speculations turned out unfortunately. *'Tis my misfortune, and not my fault.* I HOPE, GENTLEMEN, YOU ARE SATISFIED!' *'Oh, yes,' replied his Locofoco hearers, we are perfectly satisfied.*'"

American silks are fast coming into competition with the best European brands, and there is a great flutter abroad.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"It thou do ill, the joy fades, not the pain;
It well, the pain doth fade, the joy remains."

When Babcock has resigned we shall be.

The theatrical thunder of the Democracy is dying away.

There are too many rich men with poor courage in Congress.

Home is the college of the race, and woman its educator.

Heister isn't so much of a Clymer as he fancied himself to be.

The Chattanooga *Commercial* nominates Frederick Douglass for Vice President.

Boston has a "Brains Club"—an organization of women. Too much fuss-for-us.

"Mrs. Belknap wears a No. 1½ shoe." In other words, a woman of small understanding.

A man in New York has been arrested and shut up for stealing umbrellas to the amount of $30,000.

They have struck excellent coal in Idaho Territory, and mines of it. It has always been a coaled region.

Deep snows in Utah have caused the death of four thousand cattle this winter, but the beast Brigham survives.

They're getting near the end of that six million dollar Tweed suit in New York, but not much nearer to the money.

Let every man so live as to be conscious of his own integrity, and there will be less of this talk about universal corruption.

Rich gold discoveries in the Wind River Valley, Wyoming Territory, are reported. If you want to raise the wind you can go there.

"Say not thou, what is the cause that the former days were better than these, for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

The lake underwriters are "at war," and skippers skip with joy over the prospect of low rates of marine insurance the coming season.

Our new Minister to England isn't a poker player, yet he knows all about a "cold deck." He was "Two years before the mast."

There is an instrument called the "boom rang." The Democratic leaders are now watching developments with evident anxiety and alarm.

The locomotive and machine shops of Paterson, N. J., have received large orders recently, and will put full gangs of men to work in consequence.

Some wood. Chicago's receipts of lumber were 1,138,143,698 feet, an increase over 1874 of 78,054,996; and of shingles, 332,212,600, a decrease of 24,066,000.

Somebody nominates for President, C. A. Dana, of the *Sun*; for Vice President, Sergeant Bates, of the *Flag*. That would be a conjunction of knave and fool.

An electrical duplicating press which enables one to write a letter and take five copies a minute until hundreds of copies are produced, has just been invented.

Thus far this year the total imports at Boston show a decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year of nearly two and three-quarters millions of dollars.

Good old Peter Cooper is a-fire on the subject of flax-export from this country. He thinks Uncle Sam ought to flax all other nations in this branch of commerce.

A man in New York the other day lost three fingers while showing a friend the operation of a smut machine. Evidently he wouldn't do to run a Democratic newspaper.

It is a singular fact that most of the great world's expositions, which were undertaken in the interest of peace, were soon followed by gigantic wars. After the Centennial, what?

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee is a sufferer by Belknap's fall, the degraded War Minister being now its President. He will, of course, at once tender his resignation.

Recent experiments on the sun's light show it is equal to thirty-two grains on the square foot, and fifty-seven tons on the square mile, or three thousand million tons on the whole earth.

The election in New Hampshire next Tuesday will probably be the last that will be held in that State in the spring. A constitutional amendment providing for a change is now pending.

Footprints of commerce. The Fall River mills are now sending out 15,000 pieces of printing cloths per week, for the use of Manchester printers, and are preparing to increase the export to 25,000 pieces weekly.

Practical retrenchment. Boston has effected a net decrease of appropriations for the present year, as compared with last year, of $677,603, and a net increase of income of $75,475, thus reducing the tax by more than $1,000,000.

All the wild pine lands in Georgia are being bought up by an English company, who will get out turpentine, fell timber and take it in their steamships as return cargoes to Europe, and then sell the lands cleared and tenable.

The Sunday school workers in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas are making arrangements to hold an assembly at Clear Lake, in the the former State, from June 27th to July 4th, after the manner of Chautauqua.

The Associated Press dispatches sent from Washington last Thursday describing the Belknap impeachment, amounted to 114,000 words, having only been once exceeded in the history of Congress, when the Credit Mobilier evidence, comprising 125,000 words, was made public.

A great many families who came from Canada to the States to settle, during the past few years, have returned to their own country, and the process of repatriation is still going on. In 1873 the number of such persons was 8,791; in 1874, 14,410, and last year the estimate ran up to 20,000.

The word "interned" now so frequently used, first came into use in English and American literature during the Franco-German war. French troops escaping into Belgium and Switzerland were interned by the authorities of those countries. A person interned is a prisoner with a certain liberty of action, but liable to the restraint necessary to prevent him from doing further mischief.

## PERSONAL.

A prudent Chicago mother of wealth and respectability, has brought up her accomplished and beautiful daughters to do washing and ironing. When questioned as to the cause of this somewhat unusual proceeding, the prudent matron replied: "O, it is always well to be prepared for any emergency. Perhaps some of the poor children may marry an Italian Count."

Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, picked up a bundle which an Irish woman dropped the other day in Boston, and, brushing the dirt off, handed it back to her with a bow. A bystander asked her, "Do you know who that gentleman was?" "No, indade," she replied. "Well, that was the Governor of Massachusetts." "Indade, he's a parfect gintleman, any way," was her reply.

This beats Sam Weller's "swarry." It is a copy of a card printed in a London newspaper, the other day, names and residence alone being omitted:

High Life below Stairs.
Mr. and Mrs. —— Servants at Home
Monday, February 10.
Dancing. R. S. V. P.
Address "The Housekeeper,"
Court.

A prominent Massachusetts lawyer was the other day crowding a witness pretty closely in a certain brandy cask case. Did the witness consider the brandy good? He did. Was he acquainted with brandy? Somewhat. Did he mean to say that he considered himself a competent judge of brandy? "Well, sir," was the reply, "I don't suppose I am as good a judge as you are." Silence in court!

A day or two ago a New York detective, stationed for duty at the Hippodrome, during the revival, noticed two well-known pickpockets among the audience, and compelled them to leave. The pickpockets thereupon entered the inquiry room and laid their grievances before Mr. Moody, stating that they were reformed men seeking religion. Upon these representations Mr. Moody requested the detective to permit them to remain, expressing himself as satisfied that they told the truth. The detective was not so credulous, but complied. Now a prominent citizen tells the police that he was robbed of a gold watch, worth $200, while listening to Moody and Sankey, and the pickpockets can no longer be found.

Fate sometimes allows two lives to run in singularly close channels. Ex-Attorney General Williams and Belknap were neighbors in Iowa. Both there were obscure lawyers. When Williams went to Oregon he left his legal business in Belknap's care. Twenty years after the two men found themselves sitting side by side in the Cabinet. Another remarkable case exists in the Senate. Ingalls, of Kansas, and Hitchcock, of Nebraska, were classmates at Williams College; on matriculation day they first met, one coming from New York State, the other from Massachusetts. On graduation day, after four years of companionship, they separated. One went to the new State of Kansas, the other to the Territory of Nebraska, both young and ambitious. To-day they are sitting together in the Senate Chamber.

## PHILADELPHIA.

The Belknap Scandal—Its Cause—All Classes Tainted—The Policy of the Great Parties Contrasted—Call for the Selection of Better Men for Public Offices—The Democratic Obstructives in our Legislature—Centennial Matters—A Row Between Turkish and Egyptian Commissioners—Local Politics.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1876.

The explosion of the Belknap mine has created alarm and consternation amongst the office seekers whose reputations are in any way doubtful, and there is no doubt in my mind that the nominees of the Republican party will be scrutinized in the coming conventions as they never have been.

The universal cry is that we must have a candidate for the Presidency who is above suspicion or reproach, and no candidate for Congress, State Legislature or any other office of trust can have the support of Republicans who cannot show a clear record, and command the respect and confidence of the people.

The Republicans have already proclaimed their platform: "Let no guilty man escape." The Democrats also have their platform written: "Let no guilty man escape unless he is a Democrat," and on these platforms both parties will run their candidates. The Republicans in Congress will speedily try and convict Belknap for selling a post tradership, but the Democrats have never tried Fernando Wood for selling the city attorneyship while Mayor of New York, but have frequently honored him since.

It is amusing to hear Democrats sing hosannas to Clymer for unearthing the Belknap matter, as if he had done it all, when the fact of it is that all he did do was to write out the report and read it to the House. It is so seldom that Democracy bring an offender to justice that when they do it once in a while, they are as proud as a young rooster who first discover that he can crow. What they are doing now the Republicans have done at every session. If they don't find some Democratic member of Congress or some leading Democrat out of Congress who has had his hands in some stealing operation, I shall miss my guess. If they do, they cave at once. The crying of the *Satanic* press has been against politicians, and the people have been warned against politicians; and General Grant has during his entire term of office tried to steer politicians clear of it, for fear they would bring disgrace on his administration; and yet the very disgrace which has so terribly startled the nation comes from a man who was selected because he was not a politician.

Politics had nothing to do with this rascality, but it is a chicken hatched out of the egg which was laid during the war and the inflated speculative period during and after the war—extravagance and desire for show, silk, satin and velvet, laces, serges, brocades, diamonds, jewelry, carriages, fashionable parties and receptions. It is a fashionable society that did the deed, and fashionable society in our day is the devil incarnate; the cause of suicides, homicides, forgeries, burglaries and every other crime in the criminal code and it is time that the world should say, Halt!

Belknap, as a country lawyer, was happy; but Belknap becomes a Cabinet officer and had a blooded wife, and to live within her means was painful when she saw other "cabinet officers' wives dressed in purple and fine linen; but she had the money, neither had her husband, but here she was a man who had, and he furnished the money. Read the accounts of the great fashionable gatherings in Washington, and Mrs. Belknap figures largely. Read the papers of the last week, and she figures again, cut in another *role*. She first appears in "Wild Oats," now in "All's Well that Ends Well." Thousands are going through the same experience in civil life, and it is a fact that there is more stealing, embezzling and rascality among corporations and business men than among Government officers.

Alack McClure calls on the President, in the *Times*, to call General Hawley into his Cabinet. Strange that so corrupt a man as McClure would suggest so pure a man as Hawley. Sometimes a pure thing does come from an impure source. Hawley is undoubtedly one of the purest and ablest men in the country, and it would be hard to find a better man for the crisis.

I have seen a number of members of Congress during the last ten days, and the general impression is that the Democrats will not be able to agree on any policy, and the probability is that the House will break up in a row on the financial question. However, what, use in doing anything now when they have the Belknap egg, over which all the old hens and young pullets and the old roosters can cackle in concert?

They seem to be determined in our State Legislature to continue the session in order to get the extra pay. I think the Republicans have been trying to set a day for adjournment, which was opposed at every step by the Democratic House; and if they do not adjourn before the end of the session expires, they expect to make $500 each, which will be a dance, the music of which will rent the taxpayers of Pennsylvania at least half a million of dollars. Locofocoism is an expensive luxury.

Centennial matters are progressing at a lively pace, and goods are coming in abundance. There was quite a lively jealousy sprung up on Saturday between the Turkish and Egyptian Commissioners. By some means the space allotted on the subject of the Sultan was at the left of that allotted to the subject of the Khedive, to which the Turk objected, and his objections were sustained, to which the man from the land of the Pharaohs demurred and telegraphed to the Knedive. How they will arrange it is for the future to determine.

The commerce of Philadelphia is increasing at a wonderful rate, and the city of the Quakers is in a fair way to dispute the ocean supremacy with the city of the Knickerbockers. It is certainly going to see a steamer running to and from Europe with the stars and stripes at her masthead, and nowhere is this to be seen only at this port.

Among the prominent arrivals from the Western portion of the State is General Harry White. The General has many friends in this city, and I find especially that among his former associates in the Senate, a number of whom are here, he is met with a great deal of cordiality, and a strong desire among them is prominent men to keep him in Congress, in which desire I hope the Republicans of his district will gratify them.

In this city the Democrats will have a fight on Randall, while the Republicans will have anything but harmony on Kelley. The Democrats want a better Democrat, or at least a more strenuous Democrat than Randall; while the Republicans want a more decided Republican than Kelley, and the fun ahead in both parties will be interesting to us gentlemen from the *rural districts*.

There is every prospect that there will be a turn out of the better class of Republicans at the primaries, and that the boys will not have their own way in the nominations. The Democrats are also determined to put their purest men in the front. Who they will select to represent their best men is not known, but will probably be Sam Josephs, Billy McMullen and Aleck McClure. This will be a hard year for the Democracy, which, coming every fourth year with the Centennial will be of a patriotic character, and what can the Democrats say about patriotism after trying to destroy the nation? Everything said and done will sting them like a thousand scopians.

A. P. H.

## Belknap and the Republican Party.

From the New York Times.

The humiliation of ex-Secretary Belknap's crime falls heavily on the honest members of the Republican party, and most heavily on those who have co-operated with that party from its origin, twenty years ago or more. Not even the most cynical will deny that the great majority of that party were actuated, especially in the earlier years of its history, by essentially worthy motives. No organization ever called to its councils a larger number of pure and disinterested men. Some ever commanded the zealous devotion of a larger proportion of earnest, single-minded and patriotic members. There are many thousands in its ranks yet who entered them when its aims seemed scarcely practical and its prospects very desperate; when sacrifices of no ordinary kind were demanded in its service, and when all hope of political advancement through it was the visionary. The party was originated at a time when the slave power held all the avenues to preferment, and it attained control of the Government only to find itself face to face with the greatest civil war of modern times. In its early struggles, and in the task which tried its matured strength there was nothing that appealed to the conscience and little that stirred the ambition or the appetite for gain of those who joined it. Many, very many, of the Republicans who served in the great moral and military conflicts which the party has waged are still among its members, and to them the discovery of an act of such shameless corruption in one of the highest offices held by representatives of the party is bitterly humiliating.

By as much of the party has been moved by worthy sentiments, and has sought noble aims, by so much more it feels the disgrace of Mr. Belknap's infamy. Very few of us, our opponents may be sure, are at all inclined to evade any responsibility as justly falls to our lot as Republicans. We have known, for many years by unfortunate experience that success and power to our party adventurers of all sorts from other parties. We have been only too well aware that the nature of the objects of which the party was compelled by circumstances to undertake the accomplishment, made it easier than it otherwise would have been for bad men to gain power among us. The party has necessarily aroused among its followers from the first a number of ardent sentiments. At first there was the hatred of oppression and the love of justice which were enlisted against the gigantic wrong of slavery. But it was the fervor of patriotism, made more and more intense by the varying events of the war. Still later it was the passionate determination to reap the fruits of victory, and to render the conquered powerless to repeat the offenses which it had required the sacrifice and toil of war to check and punish. During all this struggle, and especially when it was at its height, it was only too difficult to distinguish between sincere zeal and that which was put on as a cloak for selfish and ambitious designs. Rascals who knew how to satisfy the passionate demands of the hour attained a power which would, in more quiet times, have been impossible to them. It happened, to the great injury of the country, and to the mortification of the body of the Republican party, that a large number of bad men fastened themselves upon that party, and were sustained in perfect sincerity by its best members.

This fact long ago became obvious to the majority of the party, and there has been a great deal of weeding done among its representatives. The party has become far more exacting of its leaders. Many of the most conspicuous of those who betrayed it in Congress have been left at home. Some of the more prominent officials in other departments, who had supposed that they could do anything they chose, so long as they were zealous professing Republicans, have been forced out. But Belknap's crime shows only too plainly that the process of purification has not gone far enough; that the demand of the party for honest men as its representatives is not yet sufficiently appreciated—is not, indeed, sufficiently strong. Honest Republicans are deeply stung by the disgrace which has come upon the Administration put and kept in power by their votes. They are indignant as well as ashamed, and they will fall far short of their duty to them selves and to the country, if they do not give practical expression to their indignation. They have too long submitted, "for the sake of the party," to the domination of men who have nothing but their control of party machinery to commend them. These men have held the reputation of the party very lightly. They have assumed that they would continue to enjoy power, no matter how readily they subjected to suspicion and insult the great mass of those from whom their power was derived. The latter now have a right to require that whoever reap the fruits of their confidence shall show themselves really entitled to it, and that their representatives in public life shall both be and appear worthy. We have tolerated too lax a standard of official conduct. Knowing, as we have that the standard of our opponents in politics has been on the whole lower than our own, that they have shown little capacity to make any genuine reforms in the administration of the Government, we have been contented with a neutral or comparative merit. Of this too easy tolerance there should now be an end. Republicans should everywhere insist that in the conduct of the great campaign on which we are entering, only their best men shall be put forward. On this point they cannot be too earnest. In proportion as they make excellence of character the test of their action in every step of the canvass, and in proportion as they abide by that test, cost what it may, they will save the party from the consequences of the Belknap scandal. What is much more important, they will by this course save the country from its repetition in the future.


### A Genial Restorative.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeably though surely progressive, never abrupt and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it institutes those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor in conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against malaria, and a first rate diuretic.

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### PROPOSALS:

PROPOSALS FOR IRON

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., January 29, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED to furnish, delivered at this Arsenal, the following:

20,000 lbs. of 12-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
160,000 lbs. of 10-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
160,000 lbs. of 4-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
20,000 lbs. of 3-inch Wrought Iron 3½-inch to 2½-inch x 5-inch.
56,000 lbs. of Round Bar Iron from 8-inch to 2½-inch.
38,000 lbs. of Flat and Square Bar Iron, various sizes.

The name or place of manufacture of the Iron must be stated. The Beams are subject to the Inspection and test, and will be required to possess the stiffness and strength indicated in the published charts of the manufacturer.

Iron Flats and Round Iron is required to be of best quality, highly refined iron; to give an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 54,000 pounds per square inch, and to stand bending cold, 180 degrees around its own diameter, and by hard blows, &c.

Bids for any other than the high grade of Iron required will not be considered.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Iron," and will be opened at 10 A. M., MARCH 10, 1876.

The right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory is reserved.

For full printed Iron specifications for quality and other information, apply to the undersigned.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major 1st Ordnance.

### Improvement of the Monongahela River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 82 West Third street,
CINCINNATI, O., February 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon on the 20th day of March, 1876, for the construction of a Masonry Lock and Dam, and for the completion of a Masonry Lock and Dam at Elizabeth, Pa., on the Monongahela river, 94 miles above Pittsburgh, and 85 miles below Morgantown.

The approximate amount of masonry 5,900 cubic yards. Work to be finished by the 15th of November, 1876. Time limited.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

Requests for blank forms should be indorsed on the envelope, "Official Business."

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

### Notice to Railroad Contractors.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MARTIN'S FERRY, O.,
January 22, 1876.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY invite Proposals, until MARCH 15th, 1876, for either separate or combined, for the Construction and Equipment of its line of road between Martin's Ferry and Massillon, Ohio, or for parts thereof; also, for Railway Materials.

Particulars furnished on application.

JOEL WOOD, President.


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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, c Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

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A NEW BOOK, 48 PAGES, containing 14 engraved Illustrations, WITH INFORMATION FOR STO

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1876.

The money market was again quiet and easy to-day, and the situation previously noted in our financial circles was unchanged. Rates of discount for prime commercial paper were easy and the banks were, as a general rule, willing to take all of such paper as was offered. Pittsburgh banks are now the customers in the market, they being applicants for paper that will find some work for their idle currency, when this they are not successful, and are consequently studying how to invest their funds until next fall. The reader can thus understand how abundant money is here, and yet, if applicants for discounts cannot show paper reasonably safe, and made up by actual transfers of mercantile property, they have to go without supply. The conditions of national prosperity are not so thoroughly assured as to impart buoyant confidence, and, therefore, bankers are strictly conservative in their choice of paper. In private loans, there has been but little done. Private capital is abundant here, but it cannot get into circulation with unpromptable security to draw it from its seclusion. Doubtless, the coming political campaigns, foreshadowing the next Presidential election, have some influence in dictating prudence by financiers, who remember that general business is more or less disturbed in view of coming changes in the administration of national affairs. Whatever the causes, it is sufficient to say that there is more money than business, and dullness prevails. In local stocks and securities there was no improvement of a remarkable character. We note sales of Allegheny Valley Railroad, 7-30's, at 100, an advance of ½; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Registered sevens at 83½, an advance of ½; Allegheny Valley Railroad income sevens at 56½@57½, a decline of ½@¾; Pennsylvania Railroad shares at 57; and Oil Creek at 14¾@14¾. The Philadelphia money market is reported as follows by the *North American*:

"There was more demand for money, both on business and speculative account, and the rates were rather firmer. We quote call loans at 4@5 per cent.; gilt-edged commercial paper at 6@6½ per cent.; good single name paper at 6½@7 per cent.; loans on Government collateral at 4@5 per cent., and loans on first class bonds and stocks at 6@7 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in stocks, and prices generally were higher."

—The report of Superintendent Ellis for the year ending December 31, 1875, discloses the fact, according to the New York *Tribune*'s Albany correspondent, that the savings banks of New York city received deposits during the year 1875 to the amount of $131,188,626, an increase of $4,177,513 over the deposits of the preceding year, notwithstanding the failure of five banks with $3,500,000 deposits. The aggregate resources show an increase of more than $10,000,000, and the surplus an increase of more than $5,500,000. On the other hand, the number of open accounts has decreased 25,000, nearly 10,000 of which belong to the five banks which failed before the 1st of January. During the year 1875 the savings banks of New York and Brooklyn combined held $232,580,130 of deposits, $259,293,822 of resources, $26,070,162 in surplus, and had 666,784 open accounts.

A brief retrospect of the New York city banks for the last ten years shows an increase in the number of banks from twenty-five to forty at the present date, in the average deposit from $86 to $394 70, in the resources from $93,418,947 to $235,415,447, in the deposits from $86,574,343 to $184,188,216, in the surplus from $6,344,592 to $20,687,722, and in the number of open accounts from 307,592 to 468,652. The banks of Kings county show in the same period an increase in number from ten to seventeen, in the total amount of their resources from $18,417,617 to $53,878,378, in the amount of deposits from $17,163,474 to $48,391,964, in the surplus from $1,250,400 to $5,382,440, in the number of open accounts from 69,413 to 138,132, and in the amount of the average deposit from January, 1871, to January, 1876, from $318 62 to $350 25. Within the same period the total amount of the resources of all the banks in the State has increased from $141,634,515 to $328,255,735 in 1874, the returns for 1875 from the entire State not being made, but the deposits have increased from $131,-69,674 to $303,935,640, the surplus from 9,865,441 to $24,310,086, the open accounts from 488,501 to 3,72,498, and the average account, from 1869 to 1876, increased from 288 51 to $318 35.

—Attention has been directed to the movement in England to take from the banks all power to issue paper money and to transfer it to the Government. We noticed this when it first started under the auspices of Chancellor Lowe, during Mr. Gladstone's administration. That debate occurred in Parliament March, 1865, and we owe based his ideas upon those of Sir Robert Peel, that the State was entitled ultimately to resume into its own hands he entire business of issue; that this ourse should be taken upon the first favorable opportunity, and that the issue is he privilege and prerogative of the State. his principal is an old and well stablished one, but it has encountered the ost intense hostility of the English chool of banking and finance, which has een extended to Continental Europe and merica. Hence, although our greenback sue was really nothing new it has been eated with ridicule as utterly baseless. r. Lowe's declaration was indorsed by r. Gladstone and Mr. Goshen. The Cinnati *Enquirer*, a Democratic journal, rrives this debate as the justification of e Democratic proposition to abolish e national bank notes and substitute greenbacks instead. Yet, though it may be true, as e *Enquirer* says, that the ablest men in ngland are almost unanimously of inion that the power of issue should be ken from the banks and transferred to e government, it has not been done nor there any likelihood of its being done. e recognized danger of paper money is e very one taken up as the special bant- g of the Democratic party—unlimited ues. Sir Robert Peel's idea was that nde one which he made no attempt to ke effective change. We also see met e unavoidable difficulties referred to, d which we are applying ourselves to ercome.

—We are in receipt of a tabulated statent from the Insurance Commissioner of summary of the condition of the fire and e-marine insurance companies of the ate of Pennsylvania in January 1876. om that statement we learn that the tocapital of these companies is $9,681,013, ile the gross assets are $29,222,190. Their ome from premiums during 1875 was ,722,753, while the total expenditures re $9,982,415, of which $5,898,382 were for losses and $1,141,617 for dividends to ck holders. The summary does not give expense account, but the figures show at it reached the large sum of $2,842,506, nearly one-third of the expenditures. e total liabilities of the companies, inding re-insurance and capital, are $22, ,647, while their surplus over all liabis exclusive of capital is $16,312,554. e risks written during 1875 aggregated 4,523,456, and the total risks January 1, 6, were $916,712,122.

The following table shows the prices of d, Government bonds, railway stocks, , at the various sessions of the New rk Stock Exchange during the day, furhed by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 th street:

| March 8, 1876. | 10:30 A. M. | 11:30 A. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 ... 6's, 1881, coup. | 122⅝ | 122⅝ | .... | .... | .... |
| s, 1865 | 118 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| s, 1865, new | 119 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| s, 1867, registered | 121 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| s, 1867 | 121⅛ | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| s, 1868 | 121¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 's, coupons | 118¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| rency 6's | 123¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 per cents | 118¼ | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| tern Union Tel | 68¼ | 68⅝ | 68¾ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ |
| kaliver | .... | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | .... | .... |
| ific Mail | .... | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| ama | .... | 135 | .... | .... | .... |
| ns Express | .... | 107 | 107 | .... | .... |
| s-Fargo Express | .... | 87 | 87 | .... | .... |
| erican Express | .... | 61¾ | 62¼ | .... | .... |
| ed States Expr's | .... | 74½ | 74½ | .... | .... |
| York Central | .... | 115⅝ | .... | .... | 116 |
| | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| igan Central | .... | 62 | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ |
| igan Southern | 63¼ | 64 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| ois Central | .... | 102 | .... | .... | .... |
| eland & Pittsburgh | .... | .... | 91½ | .... | .... |
| ago & Northwest | .... | 42⅜ | .... | .... | 43⅜ |
| , preferred | .... | 65 | .... | .... | 65⅜ |
| Island | .... | 105½ | 105½ | .... | 105¾ |
| aul common | .... | 43 | .... | 43⅜ | 43¾ |
| , preferred | .... | 80 | .... | 80¾ | 81 |
| ash common | .... | 3⅝ | 3¾ | .... | 3 |
| Wayne | .... | .... | 103 | .... | .... |
| & Mississippi | .... | .... | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| an Pacific | .... | 66¼ | 66⅜ | 66⅜ | 66⅜ |
| on | .... | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | .... | .... |
| nibal & St. Joe | .... | 14 | 18 | .... | .... |
| atic & Pacific pref | .... | .... | 27 | 26 | 26¼ |
| & L. E | .... | .... | .... | 4¾ | .... |

The following is the report of the es of leading stocks on the Philadelia Stock Board, as received by wire at n to-day:

| Stocks. | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| nsylvania Central | 56⅝ | 56¾ | 57 |
| ing | .... | .... | .... |
| ed Co.'s of N.J | .... | 143¾ | .... |
| Creek | 14¾ | 14⅝ | .... |
| gh Valley | 50⅝ | 62¾ | .... |
| gheny Valley | 99¾ | 100 | .... |
| ral Transportation | 46¼ | 48¾ | .... |
| ore Transportation | 52½ | .... | .... |
| & St. L. in D | .... | .... | 31¾ |

(By Associated Press.)
**Gold Closed at 114¾.**

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Money 2@3½ per cent. Clearings $78,000,000. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6½ per cent. Customs receipts $388,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $99,000. Sterling firm at 485¼@488¾.

GOLD.

Gold strong, opening at 114⅝ and closing at 114⅝. Carrying rates 2@3½ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds in good demand and prices well sustained. Hannibal and St. Joseph consolidated rose one per cent., selling at 77. State securities dull. Stocks worked strong and higher in early dealings, advance ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. Pacific Mail rose from 21¾ to 22¾; Western Union from 68¾ to 69¾; Lake Shore from 63¾ to 65¾; Michigan Central from 62¾ to 63¾; New York Central from 115¾ to 116, and St. Paul common from 43 to 43¾. Towards one o'clock a weaker feeling set in and prices reacted ½@1 per cent. Pacific Mail declined to 36, Western Union to 65¾ and Lake Shore to 64, but the decline was partially recovered after second call. The advance in Pacific Mail was based on rumors of settlement or negotiations for same with Panama. The advance in Western Union was due to rumors that a dividend had been declared, and the decline which followed was the result of an announcement that the Directors had passed a dividend. The close prices were lower, when there was a decline of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent., the latter point of the list being Western Union fell off from 69¼ to 68¾ and closed at 68¾. Pacific Mail reacted from 23¾ to 22, rallied to 23 and closed at 22¾. Lake Shore declined 1@1¼, reacted to 64 and closed at 64¼. Erie fell off 1@1¼, Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred 1¼, Union Pacific rose to 68¾, St. Paul preferred to 84¾ and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph to 19½. Wabash closed at ¼ declined 1 per cent. for the day. Transactions were 185,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Pacific Mail, 55,000 Western Union, 4,000 Erie, 37,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Michigan Central. The statement that the Stock Exchange Committee would give monthly reports to the Stock Exchange is a mistake, and should have been Chicago and Alton. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 68¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 3 |
| Pacific Mail | 22¾ | Do. preferred | 9¼ |
| Adams Express | 107 | Chicago & Alton | 102¾ |
| Wells-Fargo Ex | 87 | Terre Haute | 5 |
| American Ex | 62¾ | Do. preferred | 21½ |
| United States Ex | 74½ | Chicago & Alton | 102¾ |
| New York Central | 116 | Do. preferred | 109 |
| Erie | 17⅞ | Ohio & Mississippi | 21¾ |
| Do. preferred | 35 | Indiana Central | 20 |
| Harlem | 143 | Illinois Central | 129½ |
| Do. preferred | 138 | Hannibal & St. Jos | 18¾ |
| Mich. Central | 62¾ | Delaware & Lack | 113½ |
| Lake Shore | 65¾ | Atlantic & Pacific | 27 |
| Illinois Central | 101 | Union Pacific stock | 68¼ |
| Cleve. & Pitts | 95¼ | Central Pac. bonds | 86½ |
| Chicago & Rock Island | 105¾ | Sterling Loan bonds | 103 |
| Do. preferred | 84¾ | Do. land grants | 103½ |
| N. Y. Central | 116¾ | Maripposa | 7½ |
| Rock Island | 105¾ | Do. preferred | 15½ |
| St. Paul | 43¾ | Panama | 135 |
| Do. preferred | 84¾ | Quicksilver | 13 |

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 123 | New 5's | 113¾ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 118¾ | 40's, registered | 118 |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 119¼ | 10-40's, coupons | 119 |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 121¾ | Currency 6's | 122¾ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 122 | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, old | 43¾ | Virginia, new | 32½ |
| Tennessee, new | 31½ | Missouri 6's | 103½ |
| Louisiana, new | 47½ | | |

LONDON, March 8, 3 P. M.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance on account of exports for money 91 126; for account 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 16; do 1867, 15; do 1868, 14; new 5's, 10; Refunding securities—New York Central 104; Erie 16; preferred 36.

PARIS, March 8—Rentes 66 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 8.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Gold 114¼. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 504@506.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876.

The impetus given to general trade by the increased activity of yesterday and Monday, was somewhat slackened to-day. There was a fair business in some departments, and in opening two staples the feeling was somewhat improved by the change in the weather; but, as a general rule, the progress and development of the spring trade is retarded by the unseasonable alteration since yesterday. The grain and produce trades were rather quiet and sluggish, especially the former. In the latter, butter was rather more active and stronger, while eggs are easy and lower under the influence of heavy offerings. Hay continued dull and depressed at the very low prices previously quoted. Flour is coming in freely, and the trade is very active at steady prices for favorite brands, while low grades continue depressed. Provisions continue very firm, in sympathy with strong Western advices and accompanied by an active demand. There is no advance in quotations, but the tendency is strongly upward. In groceries, sugars were firm with a strong upward tendency again, and dealers are very firm at quotations, while coffees are steady, with stronger advice from the East. The petroleum market was again dull and a shade lower on crude. In dry goods the jobbing movement was somewhat checked to-day but was very active during the first two days of the week. In hardware, glass, boots and shoes, hides and leather, &c., there was a steady feeling and trade presented no new features.

The Baltimore *American* of the 6th says: There have been quite a number of signs of an active revival in the sugar business of this city. The Messrs. Sandtmans' refinery on Bucannan's wharf, one of the four formerly operated by stirling, Ahrens & Co., has been leased to Mr. John B. Hoover, formerly partner of the Canton Sugar Refinery. The Mercantants' manufactory during the first two days of the twenty-five hogsheads of molasses at a time and will work 12,000 gallons per day, having a vacuum pan capacity of 6,000 gallons, the sugar being allowed six days for granulating. Mr. Thoms has made a specialty of the best method of clarifying the past fifteen years. Operations will probably be begun with the arrival through a cargo of molasses from the West Indies being expected to arrive shortly. There is not a hogshead of molasses in the Baltimore market to-day, however, while it is stated the New York and Philadelphia markets are overstocked. There is also some inquiry in reference to leasing the Chesapeake, also one of Stirling, Ahrens & Co.'s former refineries, and should these contracts prove favorable, there is a probability of its being started. The Chesapeake is likewise a molasses-boiling house.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour bbls | 10 | Hides | 10 |
| Wheat, bus | 1,080 | Butter, pkgs | 72 |
| Corn, bus | 85 | Bacon, lbs | 28 |
| Barley, bus | 3,400 | Potatoes, bus | 50 |
| Oats, bus | 2,563 | Hay, bales | 65 |
| Rye, bus | 30 | | |

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

| Articles. | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 11,637 | 11,469 | 22,446 |
| Apples, bbls | 1,34 | 840 | 2,204 |
| Cheese, lbs | 193 | 272 | 465 |
| Corn, bus | 7,059 | 3,976 | 11,035 |
| Wheat, bus | 17,043 | 10,903 | 27,946 |
| Barley, bus | 12,550 | 14,238 | 26,788 |
| Rye, bus | 2,253 | 3,425 | 5,678 |
| Oats, bus | 20,272 | 15,763 | 35,440 |
| Butter, pkgs | 609 | 574 | 1,183 |
| Bacon, pkgs | 14,112 | 12,231 | 26,343 |
| Bacon, lbs | 518 | 321 | 839 |
| Potatoes, bus | 6,245 | 5,328 | 11,573 |
| Hay, bales | 2,953 | 1,856 | 4,809 |

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

### Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The feeling continues stagnant and unsatisfactory in grain circles, there being but a limited demand, and prices showing little life. The receipts show some falling off from those of last week, and were rather below the average. Wheat was steady and moderately firm for sound grades. The current rates are as follows: Michigan white winter $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 36@1 34; amber $1 36@1 39; Northwestern red $1 32@1 46; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected do 90c@1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 ruling at $1 27@1 30. Corn is quiet and decidedly dull, with light receipts and small sales. Yellow is also and mer shelled at 49@50c for yellow; 48@49c for high-mixed; 45@47c for low-mixed; new ear 48@50c for yellow; prime Baltimore do 52 @55c; mixed 45@47c. Oats showed no new features. The receipts were light, and the tendency of values is a little improved, but no quotable advance took place. Oats were rather quiet. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 42 @44c. Barley is very sluggish, and our quotations; Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₩ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 85@90c. Rye quiet and easy at 75@80c ₩ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The demand for strictly choice grades of family flours continues very active, and while trade is principally to supply immediate consumptive requirements, the aggregate of business is quite large. Receipts are fairly large, over 1,900 barrels for the week ending to-day. Prices are unchanged and steady, but no one apprehends that values will fall off, especially for strictly sound grades, as the stock of such qualities is not large. The rates current are as follow for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $7 25@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follow: Choice family winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minne ota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 25@ 8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 25; self-rising flour, in 6 ₩ packages, $4 25; 8 dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₩ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $3 00@5 25 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₩ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The remarkable influx of this staple has at last been somewhat checked by the low prices ruling here, and the receipts for the week show a falling off, being 1,295 bales. Still the stock is far in excess of the demand, and prices continue at their former depressed standard. We quote prime timothy $16@16 50 ₩ ton; No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00; No. 2 $14 00@15 00.

FEED—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

### Country Produce.

APPLES—There was a steady jobbing inquiry for small lots of choice fruit at full prices. Trade is almost wholly in a small way for immediate requirements, and transactions in round lots are hardly practicable. Values are not quotably changed though they are perhaps a shade firmer to-day than yesterday. Receipts are decreased and the stock is not large. We quote choice at $1 00@1 50 ₩ bbl; mixed lots ranging from $2 50@3 50 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We note sales in a jobbing way at 70@75c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—The market is stronger but not very active with the inquiry principally for small lots. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 60@1 70 ₩ bushel; in jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c ₩ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow. We quote prices easy at $2 00@2 25 ₩ cwt.

BUTTER—Trade again stiffened up to-day under the influence of the cold weather. The demand was decidedly brisk for choice table qualities, some of the extra gilt-edged qualities going as high as 33@35c. The medium to choice qualities also very nearly regained the prices they had commanded last week, but the strength was not so marked, while common grades continued dull and nominal. We quote the best to qualities of gilt-edged family at 30@31c ₩ lb; prime to choice 27@29c; common to fair rules at 25@26c. Choice packer is in quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₩ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market. Prices are firm at $12 00@14 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Under scant supplies here and light receipts the market is steady. There is not much demand, and were there to be any marked increase in the supply the market would decline. On the other hand, should there be any general improvement in the demand the contrary effect would be just as readily produced. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14¼@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14½c per ₩.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a dull and slow market. We quote common to choice apples at 4@6½c per ₩; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@ 9c per ₩.

EGGS—The market was again weak under the depressing influence of the overstock caused by the heavier offerings of last week. Receipts are fairly large, over 1,900 barrels for the week ending to-day. Prices are unchanged and steady, but no one apprehends that values will fall off, especially for strictly sound grades, as the stock of such qualities is not large. The rates current are nearly follow for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $7 25@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follow: Choice family winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minne ota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 25@ 8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 25; self-rising flour, in 6 ₩ packages, $4 25; 8 dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₩ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $3 00@5 25 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₩ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The remarkable influx of this staple has at last been somewhat checked by the low prices ruling here, and the receipts for the week show a falling off, being 1,295 bales. Still the stock is far in excess of the demand, and prices continue at their former depressed standard. We quote prime timothy $16@16 50 ₩ ton; No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00; No. 2 $14 00@15 00.

FEED—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

### Country Produce.

APPLES—There was a steady jobbing inquiry for small lots of choice fruit at full prices. Trade is almost wholly in a small way for immediate requirements, and transactions in round lots are hardly practicable. Values are not quotably changed though they are perhaps a shade firmer to-day than yesterday. Receipts are decreased and the stock is not large. We quote choice at $1 00@1 50 ₩ bbl; mixed lots ranging from $2 50@3 50 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We note sales in a jobbing way at 70@75c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—The market is stronger but not very active with the inquiry principally for small lots. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 60@1 70 ₩ bushel; in jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c ₩ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow. We quote prices easy at $2 00@2 25 ₩ cwt.

BUTTER—Trade again stiffened up to-day under the influence of the cold weather. The demand was decidedly brisk for choice table qualities, some of the extra gilt-edged qualities going as high as 33@35c. The medium to choice qualities also very nearly regained the prices they had commanded last week, but the strength was not so marked, while common grades continued dull and nominal. We quote the best to qualities of gilt-edged family at 30@31c ₩ lb; prime to choice 27@29c; common to fair rules at 25@26c. Choice packer is in quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₩ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market. Prices are firm at $12 00@14 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Under scant supplies here and light receipts the market is steady. There is not much demand, and were there to be any marked increase in the supply the market would decline. On the other hand, should there be any general improvement in the demand the contrary effect would be just as quoted at $1 83½@1 90 at the close. Pipsage paid certificates were quoted at $1 07¾. Pennsylvania Transportation Karns, Gregg and Relief ruled at $1 83¼ bid, and Upper creek at $2 10. The closing quotations at nine P. M. were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United, at wells | $1 93½ | $1 99 |
| Union, at wells | 1 93½ | 1 99 |
| Pennsylvania Transportation | 1 83¼ | 1 87½ |
| Pipeage paid certificates | 1 07¾ | 2 00 |
| Conduit, at wells | 1 93 | 1 93½ |
| Karns, at wells | 1 83¼ | 1 87½ |
| Grant, at wells | 1 83¼ | 1 87½ |
| United, at wells | 1 83¼ | 1 87½ |
| Oil City | 1 83¼ | 2 12½ |
| Lower creek | 2 10 | 2 12½ |
| Upper creek | 2 10 | 2 12½ |

The total sales were 185,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, March 8.—The *Derrick* says: Yesterday's closing quotations were the prevailing one's at the opening. United selling in a moderate way at $1 93¼@1 93½. Before noon the feeling became weaker, and some business was done at $1 90. At this price a leading refiner is said to have disposed of a few thousand barrels which did not help matters any. Later on the feeling. However, the market went no lower, and between two and three o'clock a large business was done at $1 90¾@1 91¼. The market then advanced rapidly to $1 93¾ at which it closed, the unusually large amount of business done. During the closing hours of business there was a reaction, when sales were made at $1 93¾@1 93½. At the close $1 93¾ was freely bid, and $1 93½ asked. Shipment $2 07½@2 10. The total sales will exceed 85,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 8, closing 7.—There was more doing to-day in the export account, but later advanced rates were not realized, as business was restricted. Sales are: 3,000 barrels refined for export, 374 barrels crude 13 15-16c also for Philadelphia delivery 15,000 do at 13½c; 5,000 do at 13 15-16c, and 5,000 do crude at 13½c, all free alongside. There is a fairly more delivery 5,000 barrels refined at 13¾c; crude, in bond, quoted at 8¾@9c; 114,000 in shipping order; refined 14c bid, 14¼c asked; cases 18¼@22c; naptha 10c. At Baltimore, refined is quoted at 13¾@14c; at Philadelphia 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Market quiet; standard refined 13¾@14c; crude 8¾@c; cases 17¾ @18c.

BOSTON, March 8.—United $1 91¼ bid; $1 92¼ asked; Union $1 87½@1 88; Lantern $1 87½@1 88; nominally $2 07½.

TITUSVILLE, March 8.—Market opened weak at $2 10.

OIL CITY, March 8.—Market opens dull and weak. Sales per load: 500 at $2 10; 500 at $2 09; 1,000 at $2 08; 1,000 at $2 07; 1,000 at $2 06; 1,000 at $2 05; 1,000 at $2 04; 1,000 at $2 03; 1,000 at $2 02; 1,000 at $2 01; 1,000 at $2 00; 1,000 at $1 99; 1,000 at $1 98; 1,000 at $1 97; 1,000 at $1 96; 1,000 at $1 95; 1,000 at $1 94; 1,000 at $1 93; 1,000 at $1 92; 1,000 at $1 91; 1,000 at $1 90; 1,000 at $1 89; 1,000 at $1 88; 1,000 at $1 87; 1,000 at $1 86; 1,000 at $1 85; 1,000 at $1 84; 1,000 at $1 83; 1,000 at $1 82; 1,000 at $1 81; 1,000 at $1 80; 1,000 at $1 79; 1,000 at $1 78; 1,000 at $1 77; 1,000 at $1 76; 1,000 at $1 75; 1,000 at $1 74; 1,000 at $1 73; 1,000 at $1 72; 1,000 at $1 71; 1,000 at $1 70; 1,000 at $1 69; 1,000 at $1 68; 1,000 at $1 67; 1,000 at $1 66; 1,000 at $1 65; 1,000 at $1 64; 1,000 at $1 63; 1,000 at $1 62; 1,000 at $1 61; 1,000 at $1 60; 1,000 at $1 59; 1,000 at $1 58; 1,000 at $1 57; 1,000 at $1 56; 1,000 at $1 55; 1,000 at $1 54; 1,000 at $1 53; 1,000 at $1 52; 1,000 at $1 51; 1,000 at $1 50; 1,000 at $1 49; 1,000 at $1 48; 1,000 at $1 47; 1,000 at $1 46; 1,000 at $1 45; 1,000 at $1 44; 1,000 at $1 43; 1,000 at $1 42; 1,000 at $1 41; 1,000 at $1 40; 1,000 at $1 39; 1,000 at $1 38; 1,000 at $1 37; 1,000 at $1 36; 1,000 at $1 35; 1,000 at $1 34; 1,000 at $1 33; 1,000 at $1 32; 1,000 at $1 31; 1,000 at $1 30; 1,000 at $1 29; 1,000 at $1 28; 1,000 at $1 27; 1,000 at $1 26; 1,000 at $1 25; 1,000 at $1 24; 1,000 at $1 23; 1,000 at $1 22; 1,000 at $1 21; 1,000 at $1 20; 1,000 at $1 19; 1,000 at $1 18; 1,000 at $1 17; 1,000 at $1 16; 1,000 at $1 15; 1,000 at $1 14; 1,000 at $1 13; 1,000 at $1 12; 1,000 at $1 11; 1,000 at $1 10; 1,000 at $1 09; 1,000 at $1 08; 1,000 at $1 07; 1,000 at $1 06; 1,000 at $1 05; 1,000 at $1 04; 1,000 at $1 03; 1,000 at $1 02; 1,000 at $1 01; 1,000 at $1 00; 1,000 at $1 00; 1,000 at $1 00

# CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 8, 1876.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum | Dir. | Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | WIND. | | | |
| 7 A. M.: | 30.611 | 32 | 79 | N.W. | Gentle | Cloudy |
| 2 P. M.: | 30.660 | 34 | 70 | N.W. | Gentle | Cloudy |
| 9 P. M.: | 30.699 | 34 | 61 | N.W. | Gentle | Cloudy |

Mean barometer....30.067. Highest thermom....51
Mean thermom.....35.5 Lowest thermom....32
Rainfall.....005

### Interesting Lecture.

Rev. L. W. Beatty, pastor of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, lectured yesterday forenoon in the chapel of the Western University, before the pupils of that institution. The subject was "William the Silent." The leading events in the life of this noted historical personage were graphically sketched, and the lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive.

### Stole a Ham.

James Harvey and James Rogers were arrested Tuesday night on a charge of stealing a ham and a piece of breakfast bacon from Fetzer Bros.' store on Butler street, Lawrenceville. An information was made against the parties and they were held to answer at court. Harvey is one of the parties charged with stealing honey and eggs from Sheldon's grocery, in the same neighborhood.

### Distress at Apollo.

Since the failure of Rogers & Barchfield, at Apollo, Armstrong county, which event threw out of employment a large number of workmen, great distress has prevailed there. Yesterday Mr. Miller, of the Poor Board of that borough, called on Secretary McGonnigle, of the Allegheny Poor Directors, to obtain information in regard to relieving the wants of the poor. It has been decided to establish a soup house there, by which the destitute inhabitants will be furnished with two meals a day.

### Valuable Stocks at Auction.

At Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening, March 10th, at 7½ o'clock:

25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
9 shares German National Bank of Pittsburgh.
20 shares People's National Bank.
15 shares National Bank of Commerce.
14 shares Iron City National Bank.
10 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
20 shares Fourth National Bank.
100 shares Iron City Insurance Company.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
20 shares Union Insurance Company.
50 shares Allemania Insurance Company.
10 shares Ewalt Street Bridge.
20 shares Iron and Glass Bank.
10 shares Fifth Avenue Bank.
10 shares Humboldt Insurance Company.
25 shares Teutonia Insurance Company.
220 acres Dent county, Missouri, land, on account of whom it may concern. Title perfect. THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

### Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Mr. John H. McIlroy, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, who has creditably filled the position of Acting Chief Engineer of the Department for some months past, resigned last evening. The unfortunate and severe illness of Chief John Hamill induced Mr. McIlroy, at the request of the Board, to undertake the duties without compensation. Of course the illness of Mr. Hamill was not expected to be so protracted, and therefore the election of officers takes place in May, Mr. McIlroy found the duties to interfere with his private business besides being very responsible, and he felt compelled to ask relief before that time. The fact that Assistant Chief Evans has shown ability and efficiency in his position warranted the Board in promptly accepting the resignation and placing the responsibilities of the position upon him.

### A Century After.

Parts ten and eleven of "A Century After: Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania," have been received from the local agent, Preston Parr, 139 Fourth avenue. The latter number has a chapter on Fairmount Park, with some lovely glimpses and descriptions of the Wissahickon. A new chapter on "Arts and Sciences" begins with the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and its superb new building, and then proceeds to the Academy of Natural Sciences, with a view of the completed wing and the future great museum on Logan Square. Part eleven is devoted to the Schuylkill, and contains a large number of beautiful illustrations. The publishers announce that the subsequent numbers will be devoted to important localities in the State, and that the final number will contain views of the Centennial Exhibition buildings from original sketches. It may be safely predicted that these will surpass all those heretofore published in picturesqueness and perfect artistic finish. Laine & Scott and J. W. Lauderbach, Philadelphia, are the publishers.


### P. SELLERS & CO.

Statement of the Affairs of the Firm

PITTSBURGH, March 8, 1876.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Wishing to calm the public mind, and my friends in particular, in regard to my affairs, I make this statement:

P. SELLERS & CO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assets | | $ 29,000 00 |
| Liabilities | | 27,000 00 |
| P. SELLERS—LIABILITIES. | | |
| Mortgage on homestead to Exchange National Bank | $ 22,900 00 | |
| Mortgage on homestead to George A. Berry | 11,500 00 | |
| Mortgage on homestead to Dollar Savings Bank | 20,000 00 | $54,400 00 |
| Mortgage on warehouses to John H. Shoenberger | 20,000 00 | |
| Mortgage on warehouses to Penn Bank | 20,000 00 | 40,000 00 |
| Total (interest on all paid to last quarter) | | $ 94 000 00 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Eleven (11) acres homestead, corner of Shady lane and Fifth avenue, East Liberty, taxable value | 104,000 00 | |
| Warehouses Penn and Ninth streets | 125,000 00 | |
| Total | $229,000 00 | |

Warehouses rent for $14,700 per annum, exclusive of my own house, comprising three-fifths of the block. FRANCIS SELLERS.

### THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

The Basis of the Adjustment of the Difficulties.

Messrs. William Frew, M. W. Watson, Robert Dilworth, S. F. Owens and Thos. N. Miller, the committee appointed to arrange a plan for the adjustment of the difficulties arising from the alleged illegal election of a board of directors of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute met in the Chamber of Commerce at 11 o'clock yesterday and made their report. The first clause, as will be seen, concede the claims of the Vannote party. The salient points are as follows;

The committee recommends:

First—The recognition of the Board of Directors reported by the officers of the late election as duly chosen in December, 1875.

Second—The confirmation of the contract made by the late board and its guarantors, and its fulfillment in good faith until its expiration, in December, 1877.

Third—The filing of a satisfactory bond by the guarantors to the amount of $30,000, stipulating for the delivery of the Exposition buildings at the date mentioned to the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, free of all debt and in good condition.

The committee in its report to the general meeting will give its reasons for arriving at the several conclusions above recited. It believes that if the terms of the agreement are fairly carried out the institute will have a highly successful future.

### THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fires and Losses in February—Resignation of Acting Chief McIlroy and Promotion of Assistant Chief Evans.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening, Mr. Wilson in the chair.

The report of Acting Chief McIlroy for the month of February showed twenty fires and alarms with a total loss of $37,397. The largest fire, in fact the only large fire was that at the flour mill of Voigt, Ortman & Spreen South Side, on the 11th of the month, where the loss was $35,000.

After the transaction of routine business, of no public interest, the chair read a communication from Acting Chief McIlroy resigning the position on account of its interfering with his private business.

On motion of Mr. Pitcairn the resignation was accepted.

The following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Commissioner John H. McIlroy has been acting in the capacity of Chief Engineer for the past eight months, to the great inconvenience of his private business, and having been compelled to resign the position; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby extended to Mr. McIlroy for his very satisfactory services as Acting Chief.

On motion of Mr. Pitcairn, Assistant Chief Samuel N. Evans was appointed Chief Engineer from the 15th inst., without increase of pay, until the annual election in May.

A resolution that Chief Evans appoint a member of the department, without increase of pay, subject to the approval of the Board, as Assistant was offered, but subsequently withdrawn, and on motion of Mr. Jones, it was decided to meet on the 14th inst. to appoint an Assistant Chief.

Adjourned.


## OUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Legislative Investigation—Mayor McCarthy the First Witness—He Tells What He Knows About Bonds and Announces that He will Veto the Appropriation Ordinance—Assessor Phelps Presents a Protest which Creates Some Feeling—Testimony on Valuations.

The House Committee to investigate the water works and other municipal affairs, met yesterday at half-past ten o'clock, in the Select Council chamber, Mr. Carson in the chair. Two members were still absent, Messrs. Smith and Wimmer.

Messrs. Thomas Millon, C. W. Robb, Alex. King, James Kelley, John Murdoch, Jr., and other citizens, were present and there was a fair attendance in the lobby.

Mr. Robb moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Kettering, now make return of the subpœnas placed in his hands.

The Sergeant reported that he had subpœnaed City Controller Snodgrass, City Assessor Phelps and City Attorney Bigelow. Mr. Magee, City Treasurer, he had not been able to see.

FIRE ASSESS'T WITNESSES.

None of the witnesses above named were present.

Mr. Robb then proceeded to interrogate the Sergeant-at-Arms. That official stated City Assessor Phelps was engaged as clerk to the Board of Revision, and had asserted that he would not be able to appear before the committee for three or four weeks. City Attorney Bigelow asked where the committee were to meet, and as that had not been determined the information could not be imparted. Controller Snodgrass would not be in his office before noon, and he could not state whether or not he intended to obey the summons. He had not seen the City Treasurer.

Judge Mellon suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms should be instructed to call on the City Attorney and Controller and inform them where the committee was meeting. He said they desired to proceed with the investigation in a regular manner. They thought better to commence with the City Assessor, follow with the Controller, then with the Treasurer and the investigation would also call in some private citizens. The officials would establish he foundation.

Mr. Carson—It is better to commence the matter right. The committee, I think, should first take action in regard to the refusal of Assessor Phelps, for it is tantamount to that.

Mr. Swan did not think harsh means should be adopted at first. He thought the Assessor, who said he was engaged, should be consulted as to the hour it would suit him to appear before the committee.

Judge Mellon said his side did not wish to resort to harsh measures until it was definitely ascertained that the witnesses refused to come before the committee. He had no doubt if it was found that such a state of facts existed the committee would protect its own dignity.

Chairman Carson—The committee do not wish to act hastily. He would prefer to exhaust conciliation first, and was willing that an hour should be fixed that would suit the Assessor. If unsuccessful, the committee would not hesitate to enforce its law. Its proceedings were very clear and would meet the emergency.

After some discussion Mr. Swan's motion was adopted.

Judge Mellon said that Mayor McCarthy had been subpœnaed as a witness, and was present in response to the summons. He said rather than compel he would call on the Mayor on the stand, although the testimony would be somewhat out of order.

Mr. O'Neill moved that the Mayor be examined. He thought it proper to expedite matters as much as possible under the circumstances. The motion was adopted and the Mayor was sworn, and proceeded to tell what he knew.

TESTIMONY OF MAYOR M'CARTHY.

Hon. W. C. McCarthy sworn—Have the appropriation ordinance now before me for approval or disapproval. It is said to be based upon a valuation of $120,000,000. The actual valuation is $147,000,000. Last year the appropriation was based ostensibly on $127,000,000; but the actual valuation was $150,000,000. The effect of this is to take more money out of the taxpayers' pockets than appears on the face of the ordinance. The difference in the money all goes into the City Treasury. I do not know what makes the difference between the valuation of this year and last. The law requires that the city valuation shall correspond in the aggregate with the county valuations, but individual valuations may be increased or diminished for the purpose of equalization. I shall certainly veto the appropriation ordinance now before me; the reasons I will give in my veto message.

Judge Mellon suggested that Mayor McCarthy knew a great deal about the water bonds business, and might give some important information.

The Mayor remarked that he feared if he attempted to enter into the matter he would have a severe attack of "I don't know" or "I don't remember." He was then Mayor, but a member of Councils.

Quite a lengthy conversation ensued between the Mayor and Judge Mellon, as to the water bond business, but no new facts were elicited. The old exploded story about the water bonds lying around loose and hidden away in boxes with false bottoms was gone over.

To Mr. Swan—The Mayor kept no exact record of the bonds issued.

To Mr. Graff—The total issue of water works bonds outstanding is $4,413,400.

To Judge Mellon—There have been no water bonds issued since I went into the Mayor's office. There were some reorganizations of bonds carried away, on one occasion, but I caused the arrest of the party taking them, and secured the memoranda.

To the Chair—The party arrested was William H. Kennedy, then civil engineer of the water works.

To Mr. Graff—Mr. Kennedy said he was carrying the bonds to Ardary's stable at the request of Mr. Ross, who had been Secretary of the Water Commission, and whose buggy was then at that stables.

After some further testimony, the Mayor was dismissed from the stand.

MORE ABOUT MR. PHELPS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was here asked what report he had from Mr. Phelps, and he replied that that official informed him he would be engaged right straight along for three weeks.

Mr. Robb then suggested that the officer wait upon the Board of Revision and obtain from them information as to when Mr. Phelps can be released from his duties as clerk to that body.

The Chairman ordered the officer to make the inquiry suggested, and the committee quietly awaited his return.

The Sergeant came back in a few moments and reported that the President of the Board, Mr. Nobbs, informed him that the labors of the Board were from ten o'clock to four.

The Chairman then stated that, in order to accommodate Mr. Phelps, the committee had better meet at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

A motion was then made and carried that when the committee adjourn they adjourn to meet at half-past seven this evening, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Phelps.

The Evening Session.

At the evening session Mr. Phelps was promptly on hand, and the business was opened shortly before eight o'clock.

A PROTEST.

Mr. Phelps being called upon to testify, presented the following protest in writing:

*To the Members of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives:*

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully enter my protest to your request to testify as to my acts or duties as City Assessor, before the committee now in session in this city, for the following reasons:

Because your committee has no legal authority under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and that the committee has, in my opinion, been constituted for partisan purposes. The tenth section of the act of March 18, 1875, provides an ample remedy for any citizen claiming to be aggrieved by the conduct or action of any city officer. To a committee legally constituted and composed I have no objection, but will gladly appear before them. Any citizen of Pittsburgh desiring information can have it to the extent of my means and ability to furnish what he desires.

I have no time to fritter away on your committee. Counsel expenses, I am informed, are paid by persons who have constantly maligned and abused city officials for years.

The actions of your committee in advertising for sealed proposals of all slanders which have been floating loosely about this city for years under a promise of secrecy to those who might furnish them, was highly improper, and comported with anything but judicial property and a non-partisan desire for information.

Your committee, in effect, say that a man is to answer secret charges without knowing what they are or who are his accusers—a proceeding totally at variance with our Constitution and laws.

With reference to the subject matter of the proposed investigation, to wit: Water Works and Loan revenue matters, I say the subject was carefully investigated by the Finance Committee in a long and tedious investigation, of similar authority of the previous sessions of the 24th section of the act of 1857, giving Councils the control of the finances and all the property, real and personal, of the city. [1]

This investigation was in the fall of 1873 and the winter of 1874, and since that time the management of the Water Works has been under the control and direction of the City Councils, whom I believe to be fully and entirely capacle of managing the same.

The improvements made under the Penn avenue act were by officers entirely independent of the city government, but upon the faith and credit of the city. The improvements have been mostly completed, and there is left to the city, for the payment of the indebtedness, only the burden on the ground in the shape of liens on the property so improved. Any party aggrieved by said improvement has a remedy in a defense to the lien filed by the city.

Any inquiry outside of the courts in the interest of a special cause is only calculated to damage the credit and assets of the city and increase the burden of the bulk of its taxpayers.

Some discontented persons, some of whom are among those appearing before your committee, have always attacked the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act, with a view to enable the whole of the burden to fall on the general taxpayer. Your inquiry only tends to give color to their defenses on these liens when the city attempts to force collection.

Your committee is, of course, aware of the opinion of Attorney General Dimmick to a committee similarly constituted during the Mackey investigation last summer. That committee did what I apprehend your committee will do—make charges altogether at variance with facts, and from which officials could have no appeal. With great respect, I remain, very truly yours,

THOS. B. PHELPS, City Assessor.

The Chairman proceeded to read the paper, but before concluding threw it down, saying that it was too insolent to be read.

Judge Mellon and Mr. Robb both requested the Chairman to retain the communication.

Mr. Phelps then stated that he was ready to testify, and upon being sworn, testified as follows in answer to questions by the counsel and members of the committee; I cannot tell what the valuation of the city for taxable purposes is; it is not the same as last year it was in the neighborhood of $165,000,000; there is no means by which I could refresh my memory; do not know what amount was appropriated last year; do not know upon what basis it was made; I have nothing to do with making appropriations; the Finance Committee called on me last year, but not this year to learn the valuation; don't know what the county valuation is; last year it was about $174,000,000; don't know what the city debt is; the city valuation in 1874 was in the neighborhood of $165,000,000; we go by the equalized valuation; we value property as nearly as possible to the market value. [The Controller's report for 1874 was here handed to the witness and he testified that it was considered correct.]

I will correct one thing now, as I see from this report that the valuation was $172,000,000 for 1875. I wrote to Senator Anderson that the cash valuation this year would not exceed $130,000,000, and told him that last year it amounted to $152,000,000; but then there was $15,000,000 on occupations, making $165,000,000 as I said before; we make out the valuation by sending notices to property holders who send in their returns, and in cases where no returns are received I make an assessment as best I can and turn the whole over to the Board of Revision, which approves or alters the returns as it may deem advisable; I never saw any of the returns; the valuations were raised in 1874.

After some inquiry from chairman Carson as to the privileges allowed citizens and courtesies extended them, Mr. Phelps was dismissed.

Judge Mellon then made a somewhat excited speech, complaining of Mr. Phelps' paper and denying that the committee was being paid here.

Mr. Swan stated that City Treasurer Magee would be present in the morning, and that City Attorney Bigelow would also be on hand then.

Judge Mellon—In regard to Mr. Bigelow I would say that he is a gentleman, and City Treasurer Magee is also. I would exclude them from what I said before.

VALUATIONS OF OLD.

Judge Mellon then directed the committee's attention to the valuation of the city for previous years. For 1872 it was $48,705,629; for 1873 it was $22,542,598; and in 1874, it was $176,787,603. It will be seen here that the valuation jumped from a little over $22,600,000 to a little over $176,000,000 in one year, the most remarkable advance in property that can be found on record. The reason of this advance, however, might be explained that the Constitutional Convention adopted a clause, providing that the debt of no city should exceed seven per cent. of the valuation. The excitement created by this clause will be remembered, as will also the increase of the valuation. Another reason for the increase lies in the fact that an assessment of one mill on $176,000,000 will bring much more revenue than seven or eight mills on $22,600,000, and thus the people would be easily deceived in regard to the revenue. These valuations were taken from the official reports and were given in evidence.

Mr. Robb here stated that the meeting had been called to suit Mr. Phelps' convenience alone and as no other witness had been subpœnaed it would be well to adjourn, and the committee adjourned till this morning.

## TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The Humane Society Prosecutes Owners' Agents.

Yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, was informed that about seventy car loads of cattle (more than one thousand head) had just arrived at East Liberty from Chicago but had been on the cars since Monday (two days and nights) without rest or food, and that soon after unloading them from Western cars, they had commenced reloading them in cars of the Pennsylvania Central for Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Street and Agent Dean took the first train, and on arrival at the stock yards the reports were confirmed. They notified the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company not to reload until the animals had time for rest and were fed and watered, as humanity and the law required. This notice being disregarded, the officers took the number of each car reloaded, and caused the arrest of the owner's agent, and took him before Alderman Irwin, East Liberty, where he gave bonds in the sum of $1,000 for a hearing on the 18th inst., at 3 P. M. The agent, after his arrest, came to Pittsburgh and again, that different men had been shipping cattle from Chicago and from St. Louis through to Philadelphia and New York without rest or food almost the whole week for the past year, and complained against his being arrested and for thus violating the law, and that other parties should go free. Superintendent Street plead with him to give the name, time and proof needful for conviction, but he refused to do it.

The officers of the society will let no man escape that cruelly and inhumanly treats dumb animals, for the result is distressed ment for consumers beside the cruelty.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. Samuel Thompson went to the jury about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. They had not agreed on a verdict at the time of adjournment.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

National Iron Company, bankrupts, of Montour county. On petition of assignee, rule granted on creditors, to show cause why assignee should not have authority to compound and settle certain claims. Returnable on the 24th inst.

James Rutherford, bankrupt, of Allegheny county. On petition of debtor presented, order made for a meeting of the creditors on the 23d inst.

George Duncan et al., bankrupts, this city. Petition of George Duncan presented for a discharge and the usual order made.

Charles Cummings, bankrupt, Allegheny. Register's report filed, and order made for a hearing on the 15th inst.

D. W. Evans, bankrupt, this city. Order made directing the recording of the resolutions of composition.

Wm. Snodgrass, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition an order was made for meeting of creditors on the 21st inst.

Blackmore & Lindsay, bankrupts, city. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed nisi.

David A. McDonald, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Lengthening order granted against S. P. Smith *et al.*, as was set aside.

Claudius B. Seymour, of Titusville, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John B. Sheriff, for use, vs. Robert M. Elliott. On trial.

Wm. Jackson vs. J. A. McKee & Son; verdict for defendants.

M. B. Diamond vs. Hugh Diamond *et al.*; on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

*Price et al.* vs. Reed, Hanna vs. Frazier, Waller *et al.* vs. Reed, Hanna vs. Frazier, Field *et al.* vs. Mulholland, Wirtz *vs.* A. V. R. R. Co., Harford vs. Duncan, Taylor *et al.* vs. Vetter, same vs. Smith, Mark *et al.* vs. Beardsley, same vs. Hare, McFadden vs. Chamberlain, The Liberty Improvement Bank vs. D. E. Miller, same vs. Kelley, Kohen vs. McKallip.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

H. Sulmeyer & Co. vs. Aaron French. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,572 44.

Wm. Andrews vs. George Warner. Motion for new trial *ex parte* defendant.

Ripper vs. Isaac Crown. Verdict for plaintiff for $865 25.

William Laughlin vs. the Humboldt Fire Insurance company. On trial.

Paxton Bro. vs. Swain & Dixon. Verdict for plaintiff for $396 72.

Edward Cramer vs. John Ray. Plaintiff takes a nonsuit.

Joseph Mausman vs. C. and Margaret Wilhelm; action in ejectment. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Davis vs. McClure; the City of Allegheny vs. Lindsay & McCutcheon; Marks *et al.* vs. Burd, McKay vs. Welsh *et al.*; Tress, for use, vs. Fath; Champ vs. Born; Bielfelt vs. McMullen; Beisel *et al.* vs. Bope, the Crystal Glass Co.; Kleber Bros. vs. Bradshaw *et al.*; Eaton & Co. vs. Keiffer *et al.*; Seitz vs. Hartmeyer; McClurg's administrators vs. Meldon *et al.*; the Lake Shore R. R. Co. vs. Graff & Co.; Culbertson vs. Benton *et al.*

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Young, John Miller, Alexander Killien and James Johnson, found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the defendants to pay one-half the costs and the prosecutor, Mr. Meyers, the other half. The parties were indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a felony. The prosecutor swore that from across the street he noticed the defendants during Christmas last, in front of Yeager's store on Sixth street; that they jostled the crowd constantly passing there; that they were endeavoring to pick the pockets of persons, and that they were engaged in this business for nearly an hour. The defendants were tried on the charge and convicted, when a motion for a new trial was made and argued and the same time was granted by Judge Sterrett. On one or two of the panels of the jury handkerchiefs were discovered which went to corroborate the prosecutor's story. When the jury returned their verdict yesterday, acquitting the defendants of the charge, it was necessary for to pay one-half of the costs, Judge Kirkpatrick said to them that he considered it an extraordinary one, and did not see how, under the evidence, such a conclusion could have been reached. The defendants were called up and severely lectured by the Judge. At least young and Miller, he was convinced, were guilty of the charge, and he took occasion to remark to all of them, with the exception of Killien, against whom the evidence was not so clear, that in case they should be brought before the Court again, and he should be on the bench, this verdict would be scored against them. He considered that they had made a very narrow escape. As they had been directed to pay one-half of the costs the Court sentenced them to pay the same, and ordered their retention in jail until the sentence is complied with.

THE PENITENTIARY MAYHEM CASE.

George Wilson, indicted for mayhem, was placed on trial. The defendant, who is a convict in the Penitentiary, was charged with biting off the ear of John Lawville, another inmate. The occurrence is committed on the 26th of February, when an information was made before Mayor Phillips. The details of the case were published at that time. Lawville testified that Wilson bit off his ear, and he was corroborated by others. The defense called the defendant, who testified that he took occasion to push a spitbox out of the way and that he had interfered in some manner with Lawville, who struck him with a hammer, knocked him over a table and snatched the shears from him, when he bit his ear. This statement Lawville denied on his cross-examination. On Wilson's cross-examination by the District Attorney he said that he had been convicted in the Criminal Court of this county, for larceny. The sentence was two years imprisonment, and his term expires on the 11th of July next. He said he was from Wilmington, Delaware.

The Court made a brief charge to the jury, and during their absence, Lawville, the injured man, requested permission to speak to the Court. The same was granted, when Lawville in the presence of the Warden and Mayor Phillips, requested Judge Kirkpatrick, in case the prisoner should be found guilty, to impose a light sentence. The jury returned shortly afterwards with a verdict of guilty, when Wilson was called up for sentence. His Honor informed him that the request made by Lawville, who, he said, had made rather an eloquent appeal to him, pleading that he had committed the offense in the heat of passion. The Court also said that the Warden had spoken of his conduct while in prison as having been very good. But notwithstanding these appeals, the verdict had been given, and the ends of justice must be met. The prisoner was then sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, the minimum limit allowed by law, to take effect at the expiration of the term which he is now serving out. Both parties were then remanded to the Penitentiary.

William Fairfax, indicted for larceny. Defendant pleads guilty and is sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

William McClelland, indicted for assault and battery. Defendant pleads guilty and is sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. James Nunan, D. Scholten, Charles Cummings, Jesse Noble, Annie Dodds, Martin Farrell, Evan Beedle, Harry and Christian Scholten, Nelson H. Boyd, Annie Murphy, Harrison Barmington, Josephus Reynolds, Jacob Gas *et al.*, Wm. Quinn, A. J. Scott.

## APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

The Forthcoming Veto—What Will Councils Do?

The long silence has at length been broken, as to what Mayor McCarthy intends to do with the appropriation ordinance, which has been in his hands for eight or nine days past. In giving his testimony before the House Committee, yesterday, he stated most emphatically that he would veto the bill. This announcement created no little excitement in and around City Hall, as, without this ordinance, no appropriations can be made for the year, and no taxes can be levied or collected.

Under the law, the ordinance must be passed during the month of January or February—in other words, before the first of March. It has been the custom for Councils, or rather the Finance Committee, to put off reporting the bill until the latter part of February, and then it is generally rushed through under pressure—of course that has caused more or less dissatisfaction among many members of Councils, and provoked no little criticism from the press and public. The Finance Committee, in times past, have been charged with purposely delaying this business, but no such charge has been made against the present committee. They were necessarily delayed, it is alleged, on account of the general reduction in the valuation which took place this year, and upon which the appropriation has to be based. Nevertheless, members of Councils and the public, have a right to know all about the taxes proposed to be levied, a sufficient length of time prior to the passage of the bill to enable them to discuss and understand the several items. That they do not usually get sufficient time to enable them to do this (whether unavoidably or otherwise) is made a cause of complaint, and even suspicion of attempting to keep the people in the dark.

Councils will meet on Monday next, when the veto message will be laid before them. Under the law, the Mayor must return the ordinance within ten days, or at the next meeting of Councils after the ten days have expired, with his reasons for vetoing the same. What the Mayor's reasons are, in this case, are not known, and probably will first be made known to Councils. The only course whereby Councils can relieve the city from an entire stoppage of the wheels of government, is to pass the ordinance over the veto—and which, it is believed, can be done—by a three-fifths vote. Some of the members have expressed a desire not to attempt to carry it over the veto, but to put the whole responsibility upon the Mayor. This would certainly be a very unwise course, and would lead to interminable difficulties and dangers. The bill should not be vetoed from trivial causes through a captious spirit, nor do we pretend to say that it has been. The reasons upon which the Mayor bases his judgment may be valid, and he may show Councils such legal difficulties as may cause them to pause in any further attempts to pass the bill. The question is a very grave one, and it must be met in a proper and reasonable spirit by those who have to deal with it.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The third presentation of the new comedy, "The Mighty Dollar," by Mr. and Mrs. Florence and the company drew a mighty sight of dollars into the coffers of the Opera House. Mr. Florence's *Hon. Bardwell Slote* is one of the most perfect pictures of a certain grade of Congressmen that it would be possible to conceive—an artistic picture and not a caricature, every feature being brought out with equal power and truthfulness. It is so entirely different from the characters with which he is associated in the memory of every theater goer of late, that it is hard to believe that this is the Florence who was wont to compel us to laugh at him in low comedies, such as the "Irish Lion." Mrs. Florence has also struck out a new path, and gives almost an effective impersonation of *Mrs. Gilfory*. Miss Kate Fletcher's *Mrs. Dart* was given in her usual good style. As effective a bit of acting as was to be seen in the entire performance, was the love scene between *Libby* (Miss Alice Hastings) and *Charlie Mark* (Jones). It was thoroughly good, and did them infinite credit. Miss Weidman, Messrs. Dean, Waverly, Ellis, Hicks, Wilson, all, in fact, rendered their parts with good effect. The audience testified to their delight, laughter and applause alternating rapidly.

"The Mighty Dollar" will be repeated this evening.

Harrigan & Hart.

This combination closed their engagement last night, when they had a jammed house. The matinee yesterday was very largely attended. It is the best troupe of the kind now traveling.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The patronage bestowed on Manager Aims' theater continues to be liberal, the house being full every evening. The company is first-class in every respect. There will be a change of programme this evening.

Library Hall—Tableaux Vivant.

The entertainment at Library Hall this evening, for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society, will consist of tableaux vivants and vocal selections, the latter by Mme. Loheyde and Mr. Mayerhoefer, and the former by leading ladies and gentlemen of this city. A few good seats are yet untaken, at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Duprez & Benedict.

Duprez & Benedict's minstrels, an old and very strong organization, are announced to appear at Library Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week. We notice that they introduce an original plan for selling reserved seats, which we are confident will meet the hearty indorsement and approval of everybody. The plan is, that all persons securing seats in advance of the day of the entertainment can purchase the same at 50 cents each (the general admission price), but on the day of the entertainment, seats will then be the usual price, 75 cents. Therefore, to save 25 cents on each seat, secure them in advance of the day, at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

### CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE police report a dangerous hole in the board sidewalk on Center avenue.

THE Jewish Feast of Purim occurs today, and will be properly observed by the Israelites of this city.

A YOUNG man named Graham was held for trial yesterday by Alderman Crist, of Allegheny, on a charge of till-tapping.

ALDERMAN KREHAN has the sympathy of many friends in the loss of an infant daughter, one of twins, but a few months old.

YESTERDAY, to-morrow and Saturday of this week are observed as Ember days in the Catholic Church and are days of abstinence.

SOME cigars, supposed to have been stolen, and which were recovered from August Keller, are at the Mayor's office awaiting identification.

Two prisoners in the Washington county jail attempted to escape Sunday night by means of a ladder which they had made of their bed clothing. They were discovered and their plans frustrated.

THE item about Mr. Jacob Reese's invention for the cutting of steel, which started in the COMMERCIAL over a year ago, is being published as fresh news in Philadelphia and other Eastern papers.

JOHN CAMPBELL yesterday gave bail for a hearing before Alderman McKelvey, on a charge of stealing a quantity of old iron from Scott's mill, in Ross township. Adam Cosgrave made the information.

A SILVER watch, found in the possession of a suspicious character, is at the Mayor's office awaiting an owner. The case is numbered 11,139, and the works are No. 4,256. G. M. Wilson, Chicago, Illinois, is the maker.

JUDGING from experience in this office, the gas furnished by the Consolidated Gas Company is of about three candle power, and if kept at its present strength will be sonorous to the oculists and dealers in spectacles.

THE ordinance for an increase of the Allegheny police force to one hundred men will come up in Councils to-night. In view of the apparent necessity for a stronger police force in that city, as shown by recent events, it is thought the measure will meet with greater favor at the hands of the city law-makers.

THE Council of Sewickley borough, Tuesday night, passed an ordinance providing a fine of five dollars for every person who may board a moving train—a piece of legislation which creates general dissatisfaction, as nearly all men coming to the city from that place jump onto the cars while they are in motion.

SOME of the inmates of the Reform School planned an escape recently. The watchman who goes off duty at midnight was on his way home when his foot came in contact with a rope on the outside of the wall. An examination showed a rope ladder within the inclosure, to which was attached one end of the rope found outside. The contrivance was handed over to the Superintendent.

A TRAMP visited the house of Mrs. Schlein, on Washington avenue, Allegheny, on Monday, and asked for something to eat, which was given him. When he was leaving Mrs. S. missed a gold ring which she had left on the table, and at once suspecting the tramp she rushed out, picked up a stone, and, seizing the fellow by the coat collar, told him she would brain him if he didn't disgorge. She got her ring.

MR. MARTIN W. HANLEY, the manager of the Harrigan & Hart combination, was the victim of a very pleasant little joke on the part of Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, during their stay in New Orleans, recently. While the troupe were performing at the Academy of Music one evening, Mr. Hanley was sent for to come on the stage, and by stratagem got before the curtain, where he was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, bearing on the inner surface of the watch case bearing this inscription: "Edward Harrigan and Tony Hart to their worthy manager and esteemed friend, Martin W. Hanley. Academy of Music, New Orleans, January 30, 1876." "Mart." was called on for a speech, and managed to stammer out his thanks; but never will be able to remember exactly what he said, so confused and overcome was he. The watch and chain were made to order for the occasion by Tiffany, of New York, and form as handsome a "rig" as can be found. Mr. Hanley is a very clever gentleman, as well as a first-class business manager, and has hosts of friends in every city in the country.

### Arrest of Dick Savage.

The Allegheny detectives succeeded last evening in arresting Dick Savage, on the charge of being implicated in some of the recent burglaries in Allegheny. Savage, it will be remembered, was arrested a few days ago and escaped from his captors. Last evening he was hand-cuffed and taken to jail. On his arrival at the corner of Grant and Fifth avenue he broke loose from the officers and was running rapidly away, when a shot from a revolver caused him to "heave to."

### Assignees' Sales.

Mr. J. M. Hartford, who is well known to our readers as the proprietor of the extensive auction house, No. 149 Wood street, has lately been taking the lead in the matter of assignees' sales. Having turned his attention especially in this direction he has made preparations to meet the demands of his rapidly accumulating business in the sale of bankrupt stocks, and has provided himself with unusual facilities for giving satisfaction in this line. Mr. Hartford is an enterprising and thoroughly business man of undoubted integrity, upon whom we assure the public they can rely with confidence. The announcements of his sales appear regularly in our advertising columns and are always worthy the attention of those who would secure bargains in staple goods. At this house will also be found a large stock of boots and shoes, which it will be to the advantage of the trade to examine before procuring their stocks. Special sales to the trade are made on Wednesdays, which are always well attended by dealers who appreciate their opportunity.

### Wanted—Horse and Phaeton.

To purchase, a first-class, stylish, handsome horse or pony, suitable for a phaeton. Must stand the cars and be safe for a young lady to drive. Will also purchase the set of harness and phaeton. Please address, giving full particulars and lowest cash price,

DR. D. RALPH,
N. E.—Persons not willing to let me try their horse need not answer.

### Call To-day

and examine the fine line of piece goods in stock at E. Telgel's, No. 57 Smithfield street. You can get your clothing made to order at this establishment in the latest and most approved style, as Mr. T. has a reputation of long standing as a first-class practical workman, hops himself to posted in regard to the leading metropolitan fashions, and employs only first-class workmen, thus guaranteeing to his customers the full benefit of perfection in style, quality and fit. Call and examine his stock and ascertain his prices before making your selection.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1876.

CONDITION OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

President Orton in his report to the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, shows a deficit on the thirty-first of December last of $349,387. The business of the current quarter, from official returns and careful estimates, will be: Receipts, $2,200,810; expenses, $1,500,-795; net profits, $720,014. Deducting